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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

IT IS STATED that at the late examination for the Army Medical Department in London, 50 vacancies were competed (?) for by 33 candidates, of whom three were found to be so outrageously ignorant, that they were not considered fit for commissions. A state of things like this is truly remarkable. Fifty appointments, worth over £300 a year each, and eligible to men of from 21 to 35 years of age, married or unmarried, are thrown open to the medical profession of the three kingdoms, and but 30 men are obtained. Is the Army Medical service so unpopular?

IN HIS farewell report on the Oudh Police, Colonel Barrow states that the Sikh element in the force, once very strong, is now dying out. This he considers a pity; and he thinks that a proportion of castes should be kept up in the police, just as in the native army. The Sikhs, however, will not serve in the police for Rs. 6 a month.

IN THE Lunatic Asylum at Delhi there is a little girl, eight years old, who was found in the jungle, and believed by the finder to be a wolf-child. She was brought to the asylum, and there hid herself in corners, being afraid of every one. Of human speech she knows nothing; she is only able to utter a strange kind of whine. They took great pains with the poor child, trying to draw out any latent intelligence that might be in her; but hers was "a tangled wolfish wit, that might never understand," and repeated attacks of epilepsy have made her state even lower than it used to be.

AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT to the *Pioneer* says: "To say that life in England is pleasanter than life in India—the conditions being equal—is an obvious truism. The question is, whether India, with elbow-room, comfortable house-servants, food, wines, horses, flowers, is not better than a lodging-house, dirty maid-servant, Britannia-metal in England?" The writer adds: "It is, of course, probable that settlement in India would lead to an increase in the Eurasian element of society: this is a delicate question, and one which has hitherto never been approached without prejudice." So the probable Eurasian issue is the difficulty in the way of European settlement in India.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that the registration system shews a falling-off not only in Bengal but also in the Punjab. The figures for the Punjab for the first six years are—

	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
1871-72 ...	33,750	61,996	95,746
1872-73 ...	34,054	50,269	84,323
1873-74 ...	32,453	45,131	77,584
1874-75 ...	29,515	37,916	67,431
1875-76 ...	33,661	38,056	71,717
1876-77 ...	30,931	30,193	61,114

The Inspector-General explains the falling off as being due to the very general and severe sickness which prostrated the people and paralysed trade during the latter half of the year. He adds that "the year was also one of plentiful harvests, which placed the agriculturists to some extent above the necessity of borrowing or of selling and mortgaging their lands. Settlement operations—where these are in progress—and the preference given to the mutation of names in the revenue registers have also had a share in the falling off" The Lieutenant Governor is not quite satisfied with these reasons. His Honor says that where a land revenue record is, as in the Punjab, minute and exact, and where the register of the mutation of names contains all particulars with regard to every transfer of real property within a village, it is obvious that registration is not so necessary, either in the interests of the people or for the purposes of the law courts, as in districts where the settlement record is less detailed. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor considers that should there be a further decrease in the number of registrations, the allowances paid to Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars for the duties of registration must be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the amount of work performed. We fear this economy will impair efficiency.

LORD LYTTON is said to have been much pleased with the young Maharajah of Mysore, who is yearly becoming more manly and dignified in appearance, and is very self-possessed. Unhappily, however, His Highness stammers in his speech, so that it is painful sometimes to witness his endeavours to speak.

THE SURYA PRAKASH states that a factory for making lucifer matches, exactly after the English pattern, will shortly be opened in Baroda, by a number of influential persons.

TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

A FINANCIER of world-wide reputation estimates that the Russian Government is spending considerably over two millions sterling per week in its present military operations. He calculates that as the campaign threatens to extend over the greater part of the next year, this extraordinary drain upon, the Russian finances cannot be continued without another attempt to obtain money from Europe. The campaign may be said to have extended already over seventeen weeks, and taking the average expenditure at two millions per week, without any appreciable result favourable to Russia, there is already an extraordinary outlay of 34,000,000*l.* sterling. But to that sum should be added the cost of maintaining on a war footing nearly double the ordinary number of soldiers throughout the winter in preparation for the present campaign; and estimating the special cost at 1,000,000*l* per week in excess of the ordinary military budget, we get an addition of some 3,000,000*l.* sterling incurred as the cost of preparing for war. The two sums would thus place the war expenditure up to the present day at from 60,000,000*l.* to 70,000,000*l.* sterling.

A SALARY of £2,000 a-day, says a Manchester paper, will appear to those who have but few wants a nice competency. That is the daily wage of Abdul Hamid, the present Sultan of Turkey, and no Sovereign alive earns his money harder. He gives personal audience to every one that applies for it, whenever it is possible; when not, his first adjutant gives audience for him. He leaves his apartment betimes, and bathes the prison of his soul in tepid water, after which he stretches himself full length upon a carpet and breathes a silent morning prayer. He then drinks a cup of chocolate, and proceeds immediately after to the affairs of the State. Despatches are received and sent, reports examined and approved of, expenses consented to, decorations granted, ministers and ambassadors received, and that goes on for several hours. Towards noon a second carpet is spread at the feet of the Ruler of the Faithful, whereon he prays again, and then takes his second break-fast. After that he goes out for a ride or a drive, and when he returns he is at the disposal of his family and the inhabitants of the palace. He gives audience to his brothers and sisters, listens to the report of the household officers, confers with the chief of the eunuchs on all sorts of delicate subjects, and gives him his orders. The chief of the eunuchs ranks next after the Grand Vizir, and whenever a despatch containing good news from the seat of war comes in it is he that is charged to read it to the ladies confided to his watchful care. The Imaum, or chaplain of the palace, also comes in the evening, and the Sultan prays or reads some pious book with him. Three times in the week the Sultan takes lessons on the piano from a French teacher, M. Paul Dutsap —that is, he listens to his teacher playing a few *morceaux* but never plays a single scale himself. Later in the evening he despatches more State business, and then an hour before midnight, accompanied only by the chief of the eunuchs, he retires to the mysterious recesses of the harem. So it is literally true that the Sultan eats his bread in the sweat of his brow.

IT IS STATED that the Russians fight almost wholly upon *tea*; brandy is rarely used, except in the hospitals.

THE ANNUAL production of boots and shoes in San Francisco is valued at something less than £3,000,000, giving employment to 2,509 hands. San Francisco contains all the shoe factories of any consequence upon the Pacific coast.

THE PILGRIMS who went to Rome to attend the Papal Jubilee have been classified as follows: French; 6,000; Spanish, 4,000; Belgians, 1,000; Germans, 800, Austrians, 1,000; Americans, from the United States, 500; Canadians, 100; Brazilians, 250; Portuguese, 200; Irish and English, 300; altogether over 17,000.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND possesses in England 16,000 religious edifices, among them 30 cathedrals, 10,000 glebe houses, and 31 Episcopal palaces; 1,000,000 acres of valuable land, and revenues amounting to £36,000,000.

THE WHITEHALL REVIEW learns from Jedda that the Turkish Government have given orders strictly prohibiting the importation of slaves, and are resolved to abolish the slave trade altogether.

THE DELHI GAZETTE notices a report of Dr. Ross, Surgeon of Nellore, on the effects of one pound ration. He took a number of coolies—men, women and children—and tested their weights to ascertain whether they gained or lost in condition upon that allowance of food. Seventy-six persons in all were thus examined on two separate occasions. The summary of the results of both examinations shows that while the 23 men and boys lost 55½lbs., the 53 women and girls lost only 39¾lbs. This fact while it confirms the generally accepted opinion that females do not require so much food as males, proves also that where the diet is *rice*, the one pound ration is insufficient for either sex. So Sir Richard Temple's theory cannot stand the test of facts.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

THE FOLLOWING is the result of the opium sale held yesterday by Government:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,080	1,335	1,325	1330	27,66,400
Benares...	1,920	1,235	1,220	1,221	23,44,325

WE UNDERSTAND that according to present arrangements it is probable the Government offices at Simla will be closed about the end of this month for the annual return to Calcutta. It is likely that the Viceroy will leave Simla about the first week in November for Rajputana, probably visiting Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmir, Bhurtpur. His Excellency will probably reach Calcutta early in December.

AT LUCKNOW last week, we learn from the local paper, the Commissioner presided at a meeting numerously attended by representatives of the several local charities and endowments, comprising the Hooseinabad, Shah Nujjuff, LaMartiniere, New Charity Fund, King's poor House, &c., to concert some systematic plan of utilizing the funds at their disposal for the gratuitous relief among those who are lame, blind, and otherwise unable to work.

THE BANGALORE Correspondent of a Madras contemporary writes as follows:

"The only effect of the Viceroy's visit *has been to largely increase the daily mortality in this town*, on account of the principle he has enforced of diminishing famine expenses by turning adrift thousands from the Relief Camps and kitchens. I do trust you will make your voice heard in this urgent matter for which the Bengalies now rampant here are responsible under Lord Lytton. I am making no exaggerated statement, and only speak of what I have myself seen, and that is thousands of poor starving creatures suddenly sent off from their shelter and unable to procure work or food. These poor wretches may be seen, by any one, in the pettah and other backslums, crouching in doorways or sheds or huddled together in any empty building they are permitted to enter * * * * I forgot to state that the reason given for turning off so many people from the relief kitchens is their alleged able bodiedness. I can only say that taking them generally, a more wretched, pinched in set of creatures could not be found. Some might, it is true, do light work, but they should not have been sent adrift in a body as they have been. Work should have been procured for them and accommodation as well, but nothing of the sort has been done."

IN THE matter of Ambicacharan Biswas, an insolvent, a rule was issued by Mr. Justice Kennedy, calling upon Surno Bhye to shew cause why she should not make over to the Official Assignee the sum of Rs. 22,033 and jewellery. In his judgment Mr. Justice Kennedy says:

"Surno Bhye is, so far as I can discover, one of the principal if not the principal, Hindoo dancing girl in Calcutta, and though past her first youth retains considerable attractions of appearance and manner. The insolvent who seems to have succeeded to considerable property within the last few years, took her into his protection within the last few years, and would appear to have become completely subdued by her fascinations. Apparently the last fragment of property which he possessed was a zemindari which, on the 31st May 1875 he sold to Gobindo and Kistonath Coondoo for Rs. 50,000, out of which he paid to Chunimull and Kallychurn Johurry 5000 on account of a debt, probably for jewellery 4 000 for the expenses of the *ratt*, and the remainder 41,000 he on the 3rd June 1875 handed to Surno Bhye. In January 1876 a document called a release was executed between them. As difficulties, however, thickened about the insolvent, this lady, apparently acting under the advice of Baboo Aushootosh Dhur,

one of the most astute attornies of this Court, obtained from Ambica Nundun the release mentioned in her evidence. It will be observed that this recital distinctly contradicts Surno's own statement, but she alleges this to have been a free gift, and she says that she was not aware of what her attorney wrote. I assume all through this that there was a gift for the benefit of Surno, not merely *benami* for the insolvent. I think it not improbable that this young man was so infatuated as to be willing to denude himself of every thing in her favor, probably not unaffected by some delusive idea that it truly bound him and that by the gift he had made for himself an earthly paradise; but looking at the recitals in the release there is much which may suggest a different view of the case. I make the rule absolute only as to the other portions of the sum comprised in it omitting the sum claimed for re-building and repairs. I give liberty to the Official Assignee to take such proceedings as he may think proper with respect to the residue of the sum of 41,000 as I have grave doubts as to some of the alleged payments and also to sue for the sum included in this rule if he be so advised."

THERE will be a Durbar of Chiefs of the Hill States at Simla about October 24th.

WE ARE glad to learn that Moulvi Sayad Ahsan-ud-Din Ahmad, the youngest son of our fellow-townsman, Nawab Amir Ali, Khan Bahadur, is about to go to England to study at one of the universities.

SO THE Bengali Assistant Surgeons have done well at Madras. The *Englishman* says that "many of the Bengali doctors serving in the South have acquitted themselves admirably, notwithstanding the arduous nature of the duties laid upon them, and in spite of their ignorance of the languages of Southern India. At Bellary, a Native Assistant Surgeon, has been in sole charge of a relief-camp, with 3,000 inmates; and he has made for himself a great reputation by the way in which he has discharged his arduous and responsible functions. When the Viceregal party visited the camp, the civil officers, who had had to supervise his labours, gave him the highest character for humane energy and for administrative skill; and it was evident that paupers, children, and all, were quite attached to him. The Viceroy himself was so much pleased with what he heard and saw of this Assistant Surgeon, that he presented him with a gold ring in token of his appreciation." Our contemporary justly remarks: "The incident may fairly be regarded with pleasure and pride by the whole Bengal Medical Department, whose representatives have deserved so well of their country in these trying times."

THURSDAY 4TH OCTOBER.

AN AMPTA CORRESPONDENT writes: "Owing to the fearful rise of the river Damooda the breach in the Government embankment near Lucheepookur has not only deprived the people of their present harvest but made many a poor man houseless. The rush of a large volume of water from Durkessur into the Madaree khal, and the failure of the zemindari embankment to resist the force of the torrent have obliged some of the people of Mudara, Chokpota, Santosenuggur and other villages to take shelter in the Government embankment. No efforts, which the people of Ampta, Juggonnathpore and Chota Mayra made to preserve the disused Government embankment, availed. Some of the shops of the Ampta bazar have come down and others have been seriously injured. Except a Mooktear of Babu Rajkristo Mookerjea none of the zemindars' Amlah and employes gave any help, and it will be a hard thing for the people already pressed down by high prices to be deprived of this season's harvest. The Deputy Magistrate of Mohishrekha came down and witnessed the scene of devastations; he has promised to advance Rs. 1,500 for repairs to the Goojoorpore Bund."

THE SUDDEN squall which overtook the town yesterday did considerable damage to the crafts on the river. A friend who came to town by water an hour after the storm from Ooterparah says he witnessed that about 30 crafts laden with country-produce such as rape-seed, linseed, wheat and rice, had been capsized, and heard that about 100 laden boats had met with the accident, and all on the Calcutta side of the river. The boatmen managed to save a portion of the goods, though in a damaged condition.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a petition which some of the ryots of the villages of Bamooupara, Koodparah, Punseela, Munnypotta, Sunoolgachee, Tantiaparah, Unnodagunge, and others in the district of Nuddea, have addressed His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, representing certain acts of oppression said to be practised by the European Manager of the Moheshgunge Indigo Factory within the Thanna of Krishnagur. We need not give a catalogue of these acts as we feel confident that the Lieutenant Governor will make a searching investigation into them.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION of Behar has fixed the price of Indigo at Rs. 12 per bigha. This is of course a higher rate than what the ryots used to receive before, but the *Behar Herald* says that an average agricultural holding in Behar may be taken approximately at 7 bighas, and average rate of rental at 2 rupees per bigha; and that for lands sown with Indigo, the zemindars' claim can hardly be less than 4 rupees per bigha. The ryot has thus left to him 8 rupees per biga or 56 rupees for his entire holding. Two crops cannot be grown on lands sown with Indigo; and the ryot must meet the cost of cultivation, and support himself and his family comprising on an average 5 souls, with this pittance of 56 rupees for one whole year. And yet people wonder why the ryot refuses to cultivate Indigo!

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL proposes to raise the capital for the Gya Railway in the following manner. The shares to be Rs. 100 each, bearing interest (guaranteed by Government) at 4 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly at the Patna and Gya Treasuries. Should the net earning of any one year exceed 4 per cent on the guaranteed capital, the surplus to be equally divided between Government and the Shareholders. Shares to be transferrable by holders. We dare say this loan will be taken up at once.

A GYA Correspondent of the *Behar Herald* says that Babu Protapchunder Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate, Gya, is in trouble owing to some irregularities committed by him. What strikes us as a very strange proceeding is that the Magistrate on suspending him should have invited the Mooktears and in open Court asked them "to tell their clients to come forward with formal complaints against him." The correspondent adds, "not a single formal complaint has, so far as I am aware, been made up to this time, nor is there any expectation of any being made by the Beharies against the Baboo. It is said that, on the contrary one of the Mookhtars has very bluntly told Mr Testro then and there before his face that none of *his* clients had any grievance whatever against the *Dipty* Baboo."

IT IS stated that an unfortunate man was brought up before Mr. Marsden, the Southern Division Magistrate, for begging in the streets. He pleaded that there was famine in his country, and that he had come down to Calcutta only four days ago, and not knowing the law, had begged. His worship mulcted the man the sum of Rs. 3. We hope this is not true.

IT IS not starving men only but also starving monkeys, who have risen in rebellion against the bunnia. It is stated that the monkey colony so long located in the Aish Bagh have come into Lucknow in a body, driven from their old haunts by the great heat, and the scarcity of food hitherto provided by pious natives. These irresponsible immigrants are proving very mischievous, robbing the grain-dealers wholesale, and biting every one who opposes them. They have already set the example of *looting* the *bunniahs'* shops, and it is feared that if steps are not taken to remove them, they will organize regular grain riots.

FRIDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy having taken on himself the work of the famine department Mr. Stuart Bayley C.S.I. has been appointed Personal Assistant in famine matters to His Excellency, whilst Mr. Bernard C.S.I. as Famine Secretary will be attached to the department of public works instead of revenue department as hitherto. As famine relief system turns mainly on public works, it has been thought desirable that the Famine Secretary should be attached to that department and in constant communication with Sir Andrew Clarke.

CAREFUL enquiries have been made by the Punjab Government regarding the outturn of last rabbi harvest in the Punjab and the following are the main results. Owing to heavy rains of 1876 much larger area than usual was sown, but the unseasonable rain last April and May did much damage. These two causes nearly neutralized each other with the general result of a crop below average in quantity but above average in value, on account of high prices caused by scarcity in Southern and Central India. Enquiries are now being made into effects of recent failure of rains in the Punjab.

ACCORDING to the latest information during the first twenty-one days of September, a daily average of 834 tons grain was carried by G. I P. Railway to Madras Railway Junction Raichore, and 255 tons daily delivered by the same Railway to Nizam's Branch Railway. Owing to needs of N. W. Provinces main exports from Nerbuddah Valley and as far west as Gudurwarra have lately turned eastward, and now tend towards Agra instead of towards Bellary, and it is believed that after the 15th October, little northern grain will go forward to famine districts, though despatches of grain may still be expected from Nagpore and Berar. But fortunately this will probably not injuriously affect the position in Southern India, for sea-borne imports from Bengal and Burmah have steadily increased during past few weeks from daily average of 3600 tons to 4600 tons, and during the week ending September twenty-sixth attained to the enormous daily average of 5,454 tons. Help is also being obtained from some small crops coming to market, and as prices have not fallen the large imports from Bengal are likely to continue, and amply to compensate for any falling-off from elsewhere.

THE DROUGHT in N. W. P. has already greatly affected the grain trade of Central India. Northern demands for grain combined with improved prospects in Madras have caused complete stoppage of grain despatches from Jabalpur and Nerbudda valley towards Madras. The G. I. P. Railway had undertaken to carry daily 900 tons for Madras Station and 300 tons for Hyderabad stations at the beginning of September; the railway failed to perform this, but during the latter half of September daily deliveries at Raichore averaged 950 tons, besides 250 tons delivered to Nizam's Railway. At the conference of Government and Railway authorities at Poona, 26th September, it was ascertained that all old consignments of grain for Madras had been worked off, that a few further consignments for Madras were offered at Nagpore, but nowhere else, and that from stations between Bhosawul and Jabalpur grain was being despatched Northward to Cawnpore; accordingly it was decided that failing grain consignments for the Southern famine districts, consignments of seeds and grain for Bombay and export trade would now be accepted at all stations at the same time. The Bombay Government insisted that if grain were offered for Southern famine districts, preference should be given to such consignments; it seems that by gradual improvement of prospects in South G. I. P. wagons are being set free for the Bombay export trade. It is to be hoped that all old stocks of seeds may be run down to Bombay quickly, for grain will soon, if rain does not fall, be consigned from Nagpore and Berar to North West, and the Berar cotton crop will begin to come in by January.

WE WROTE in a recent issue that "it will be a standing shame to those commercial people of India, whether European or native, who have so substantially benefited by the present calamity, if they do not contribute a fair share of their profits for the alleviation of those sufferings, which have enriched their pockets." The *Civil and Military Gazette* thus comments on the above: "Patriotic [illegible] that the appeal will fairly put, no doubt, but we fear have grown fat by famine have deaf ears. Those who wanting in bowels of compassion, in all ages, been rather would appear to have been known in King Solomon's time, was told by that monarch that "he that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him, but the bunniah waxed fat in spite of the curses then, just as he will grow rich now, and heed no appeal to his charity." Quite true, but is there no means of getting at these men? We are tempted to say—put a 10 per cent income tax upon these men!

WE HAVE RECEIVED a report of the Howrah People's Association. It contains a summary of its operations since its formation. It is doing its work quietly but usefully.

SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

GRAIN robberies having become very frequent of late in the North West, the Government has thought it advisable to encourage local officers to deal summarily with such cases as far as possible. We hope this summary system will not be so "sharp" as it proved in Madras under Mr. Sharpe.

WE ARE SORRY to record two melancholy deaths last week. Two promising young men have been snatched away by the King of Terrors—Babu Grishchunder Mitter and Babu Brindabun Chunder Mondul. The first was an attorney-at-law, and Assistant Secretary to the Bethune Society, and the second was a leading zemindar of Balasore and a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta. Both have been carried away in the hey-day of their lives to the grief of a large circle of acquaintances and friends.

THE CASE must be desperate when the *Leader* condemns the Municipal Commissioners for serving the Tank notices. Our contemporary says: "In plain English the notice amounts to a statement on the part of the Commissioners that, having examined So-and-So's tank, they have come to the conclusion that it is a nuisance, and must be treated as such. This declaration was made, not merely to the owners of tanks selected for their impurity, but to every tank proprietor in the town. It was therefore both unjust and untrue, for the Commissioners have not examined every tank, and if they had done so, they would not have condemned all indiscriminately. It is

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no excuse to allege that they did not mean what they said. They have no right to say anything they do not mean. Whoever received one of these notices must also have received the impression that a high-handed proceeding was about to be perpetrated at his expense, and it would be little satisfaction to be afterwards told that nothing worse was intended than a gratuitious insult. There are, doubtless, many persons upon whom this notice might have been served with propriety, but that is no reason why every respectable tank-owner should be annoyed and disquieted. It is not business like, and it is certainly not the way to conciliate the good will of the people in favor of municipal institutions." And it is the Health-Officer and the Chairman, who are responsible for the indiscriminate issue of this notice.

THE GOVERNMENT of Siam has prohibited the exportation of rice from that State for one year from the 24th ultimo, but the prohibition may be withdrawn should production increase.

THE FOLLOWING order has been issued by the Madras Government :—"It is the desire of Government that public servants of all grades should give all the assistance they can render without detriment to their official duties, to the formation of Local Committees, and generally to promote the objects which the Famine Relief Committee and subscribers to the Famine Relief Fund have in view."

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS has returned and resumed charge. Mr. Mackenzie proceeds to Darjeeling.

WE HEAR that Mr. Bowser, Purveyor to the Calcutta Medical College, has resigned his office.

OUR ATTENTION has been drawn to the circumstance that while the Government recommends the appointment of natives to the higher ranks of the Police, practically they are not encouraged.

WE ARE glad to notice that the Governor General in Council has conferred the title of "Dewan Bahadur" upon the able and successful Minister of the Holkar, Mr. Roghunath Rao, in recognition of "his good and faithful services."

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION has resolved to introduce the under-ground drainage system at a cost of forty lacs. We doub whether the present estimate will suffice.

[redacted] first annual report of the I[redacted]ontains an interesting [redacted]h Banerjea's mission [redacted] has begun well,

[redacted] following anec- [redacted]ja of Kolapore held a [redacted] honor of Sir Richard Temple. His Highness was sitting with his august guest when a European officer entered the room, when His Highness got up and Sir Richard out of courtesy to His Highness also got up. The *Spectator* says :

"The spectacle of a scion of a family who traced their descent to the Sun himself, and who considered themselves highly condescending when they acknowledged by a shake of the head or a waive of the hand, the lowly homage of high-spirited and loyal chiefs, leaving his seat to greet a subordinate officer, and helplessly remaining on his legs till that officer chooses to seat himself, must be as embarrassing as it is ludicrous. Sir Richard Temple evidently thought so, and on resuming his seat, quietly asked the Maharaja what could have induced him to be so offensively expressive of his devotion to the Empress of India. All that His Excellency could draw out of the poor young Prince was that he was instructed to be as polite and attentive to each and all Europeans he saw; and that what he did then was nothing extraordinary, but what he had been doing long since"

The moral of this story is, indeed, very humiliating.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 1st October.—The Porte has refused to comply with Russian request to transport timber across the Danube for the ostensible purpose of erecting hospitals. There has been seizure of arms in Transylvania destined for an irruption of 4,000 men over the mountains to destroy the Jassy line of Railway. Klapka disavows any connection with the movement which he deprecates. Suleeman Pasha telegraphs that owing to the bombardment of three sides of the Russian positions in Schipka Pass they are critical.

2nd.—It is semi-officially stated that Russia refuses to entertain proposal for peace under present circumstances and is firmly determined to prosecute military operations. General Todtleben has been appointed Chief of the staff of the Roumanian Army before Plevna where regular siege works are intended to be carried out. 50,000 of the Russian Imperial Gaurd arrived before Pepkoi and occupied it. A Russian official despatch states that on the 27th Ismail Pacha unsuccessfully attacked General Tergukassow and was defeated with very heavy loss the Russian loss being 175. A despatch from Ahmed Muktar Pasha states, that several Russian battalions from Ardahan having crossed the Kars River were attacked and completely defeated.

3rd.—Ahmed Muktar Pasha on the 1st gained a complete victory over 10,000 Russians at Nedjevan. The engagement lasted five hours, and the Russians were driven beyond the frontier, with a loss of 400 men. Osman Pacha telegraphs that the Russians are bombarding continuously to the East-ward of Plevna. A Russian official despatch states that the insurrection in the Caucasus has been almost suppressed.

3rd.—Ahmed Muktar and Osman Pacha have been created Ghazis. The mansion house famine relief fund amounts to £300,000. A Russian reconnaisance of 60,000 made from Rustendji withstood repeated charges from the Enemy's Cavalry, and approached near to Bazardjik, which finding strongly entrenched they returned. Russian official despatch states that a widespread insurrection has broken out in Daghestan, and that the insurgents have been completely defeated and dispersed. Scientific bodies having made representations to the Privy Council respecting Dr. Hunter's researches. Lord Salisbury has sanctioned grants for a similar observation to be made in England, and daily solar photographs are to be taken in India.

4th.—Reouf Pacha has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish Army in the Balkans and Suleiman Pacha Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Danube, whilst Mehemed Pacha has been recalled

4th.—A Turkish Official despatch states that a great battle was proceeding near Alexandropol on the 2nd which was apparently in favor of the Turks. The *Daiyl News* correspondent states that the Russian army under the Grand Duke Michœ made a general attack on Ahmed Muktar Pachas forces and carried the entrenchments which are the key to his position. Further advance of the Russians who bivoucked on the conquered position was however checked. The Russian loss was 1500 men. Fighting recommenced on the following morning.

5th.—A Turkish official despatch states that Ahmed Mukhtar Pacha gained a complete victory on the 2nd instant. The Russians attacked along the whole line, and were defeated and compelled to fall back, the Turks pursuing them as far as the river Arpachai. The engagement lasted 13 hours; the Russian loss was 5,000; the Turkish loss is unknown. Other accounts state that the result was indecisive, both sides maintaining their position till night-fall ended the battle. The Czar has resolved to continue at the seat of war till it is ended. The weather is fine in Bulgaria, but much sickness prevails among the Russians. The last of the Russian Imperial Guard have passed Bucharest. The Turkish guns are not replying to the Russian bombardment of Plevna. A thick fog has stopped military operations in the Schipka Pass.

A Russian official despatch states that on the 2nd instant a general attack was made upon the entrenched positions of Ahmed Muktars left wing entrenchment at Great Yagni were captured but at little Yagni the Turks were too strongly entrenched to admit of assault. After repulsing a reinforcement of several Turkish battalions from Kars the Russians occupied, the conquered positions. On the 3rd they repulsed large masses of the enemys troops, and on the 4th abandoned conquered positions from want of water. The Russians estimate their loss at 83 officers, and 3290 men, and Turkish loss too have been enormous.

6th.—According to unofficial Russian accounts the Turkish left wing supported by a garrison from Kars on the afternoon of the 4th instant, vigorously attacked the Russian right wing, but were defeated with great loss. Sulaiman Pacha has arrived at Shumla and Reouf Pacha at Schipka. The Russian head-quarters removed to Sistova from Gornistudeni which is unhealthy.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Report on the Administration of the Andaman and Nicobar islands, and the penal settlements of Port Blair and the Nicobars, for 1875-76. 2. Miscellaneous Statistics relating to British India. 3. Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1876-77. 4. Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for 1876-77. 5. The First Annual Report of the Indian Association, 1876-77. 6. Copies of Annual and periodical Reports made regarding Moulvi Syud Ameer Hossein Khan Bahadoor late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore Division. 7. Annual Administration Report of the Garro Hills, for 1876-77. 8. Report of the Howrah People's Association, 1877. 9. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. VIII, August 1877. 10. The Madrasah Literary Budget, for September 1877. Vol. II. No. 11. 11. Rigveda Sanhita, by Ramanath Saraswatee M.A. Part I. 12. The Suddarshanna-Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy, Vol. I No. 9, September 1877. 13. Subda Kulpa Druma or the Sanskrit Dictionary, of the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadoor—Second Edition Vol VII. Nos. 12 and 13. 14. Bharut Srumajibi or the Indian Workman Vol IV No. 4. 15. Messrs Scott & Co's. Monthly Stock and Price list of Presses, Types &c., for October 1877. 16. Report of the Assam Government on Immigration.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1877.

THE SITUATION.

THE situation of the country is most alarming. It is true that rain has fallen in Madras, Mysore and Bombay, and the prospects in those provinces are brightening up, but Northern India is threatened with dire distress. The *Gazette of India* for the 29th ultimo gives the following particulars regarding the North Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab :

N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Benares (Sept. 26th).—No change; weather hot and dry.

Allahabad (Sept. 27).—Sky clear.

Jhansi (Sept. 27th)—Wheat eleven seers per rupee; emigration from district 200 a day; emigrants passing through district from Gwalior, Agra, and Etawah 1,000 a day.

Agra (Sept. 26th)—Prospects very gloomy; prices steady; emigrants' cattle still dying on roads; hot westerly winds prevail.

Meerut (Sept. 26th)—No change.

Bareily (Sept. 26th)—Wind sometimes westerly, otherwise every appearance of settled fine weather; if no rain falls very little *rabi* will be sown.

Lucknow (Sept. 27th)—Prevailing wind westerly; evenings and mornings cool, but heat great in day times; villagers flocking into Lucknow for work; slight increase in crime; prices stationary.

Sitapur (Sept. 27th)—East wind; sky clear.

Fyzabad (Sept. 27th)—No change for the better.

General Remarks.—No change in the weather during the week, sky clear; prevailing wind westerly, and every appearance of continued drought, emigrants continue to pass through Jhansi to Malwa from Gwalior and the Agra division, and their cattle are reported to be dying on the roads; prices though high are fairly steady.

Panjab (Sept. 26th).

Delhi—No improvement in agricultural prospects; health good.

Hissar—*Kharif* harvest generally hopeless, except on canal lands; pasturage scarce, health good

Umballa—Crops withering; health good.

Jullundur—Prices of grain unaltered.

Amritsar—No improvement in agricultural prospects; crops being injured by rats; health good.

Lahore—Rain required; health good.

Mooltan—Ploughing for *rabi* proceeding; *kharif* prospects considerably improved; health good.

Rawalpindi—*Kharif* prospects bad, health good.

Peshawar—Report not received.

Dera Ismail Khan—Crops suffering; health good.

General Remarks—There have been slight showers in Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan only during the week; the prospects of the *kharif* harves have not improved, except in Mooltan; the public health continues good.

The following is the latest weather and crop report :

General remarks. Weather crops week ending third October : for Madras continous good rain everywhere, except parts of Coimbatore and Madura, good freshes in rivers, crops thriving. North East monsoon not yet appeared on coast slight fall in prices but imports fully maintained for Bombay good general rain except in Gujerat where needed : prospects decidedly improved. For Mysore good rain continues, crop prospects good prices slightly lower. Railway imports less but supply sufficient, people returning to field work. For North West no rain save showers in Ghazipur, Distress felt in Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, less in Oudh, prices stationary, but high. Grain is imported from Nerbudda valley; cloudy weather is reported on fourth from several districts and October rain would save spring crop. Suitable relief work arrangements progressing. For Punjaub no rain except Rawulpindi and frontier, no improvement except Multan. Prices high, no distress yet reported. For Rajpootana no rain save partial shower in Ajmere and Marwar. Drought increasing in Eastern states, prices not yet excessive, relief works arranged on three sections of Railway. For Central India no rain save Neemuch and Malwa crops, beginning to wither. In Gwalior condition bad, great emigration from Northern and Eastern states southwards. Relief works open on three Railway sections near Gwalior, Neemuch, Ratlam. For Hyderabad moderate showers, crop prospects favourable. For Bengal prospects good in Bengal proper: anxiety about South Behar where no rain. For Burmah prospects favourable, floods subsided, rice being replanted. For Assam prospects good. For Central Provinces protracted break in rain causes anxiety in rice districts, millet crops good, many immigrants from Central India for whom relief works provided.

A friend thus wrote to us from Agra on the 1st instant : "It is now almost certain that there will be a severe famine here. Already thousands of emigrants have come here. There has been no kharif, and as there is no prospect of rain there is no hope of rabi crop. At such a critical time our Lieutenant Governor is enjoying himself on the hills. A most miserable sum has been sanctioned for relief. I have no doubt that there will be much suffering and distress and thousands of deaths." Another friend, writing from Muthura on the same date, says : "A terrible famine is imminent in these provinces. The kharif crop has proved an utter failure, and the fate of the rabi is trembling in the balance. If sufficient rain falls within the next week so as to admit of rabi sowings, we may escape with a severe scarcity and much suffering; otherwise we shall have to meet a famine as terrible as the one that has been raging in Madras. The sufferings of the poorer classes are indescribable, and cattle have been perishing in large numbers. Even milch cows and buffaloes have become a drug in the market. The agricultural and the laboring classes have been deserting their houses with their little possessions, and wandering about in search of employment and food. The whole of the North-Western Provinces is really in a very critical condition. And yet, strange to say, Government has not yet adopted any measures for the relief of distress. The State will apparently do nothing until all hopes of the spring crops have been dashed to the ground; but by that time considerable numbers will have died of starvation; and the relief measures will then come too late. You will be glad to hear that Seth Gobind Das, with his characteristic munificence, has made arragements for feeding a larger number of people than usual at Muthura and Brindabun. He has also been taking over all cows and bullocks, the owners whereof are unable to feed them, and feeding them at his expense. In this way some two thousand head of cows and bullocks have been already collected in the course of a month, and the animals are still pouring in in large numbers. Orthodox Hindus are exceedingly thankful to the worthy and pious

Seth for thus saving the lives of cows and bullocks, which would otherwise have been sold to butchers for a mere song." In the Central Provinces the prospects of some of the districts are better. Part of Orissa on the border of Pooree is also in a sad condition. There has been a failure of rain in some parts of Behar. In Bengal the prospects are generally good. But if the October rains fail, it will be all up with us. British Burma has been visited with extensive floods. "Heavy floods," we are imformed, "are reported from Pegu and Tenasserim divisions, at Thyetmyo and Prome the head-quarters towns are under water and so are many towns and villages in the interior. The Irrawaddy has been two feet higher than the highest previous flood, of which there is record In places the paddy crop has been entirely washed away and there was even a temporary difficulty about food. The embankments along the river Nagawoon have been breached at sixteen points, and a broad stretch of rice land flooded. It is hoped that there will be time for second sowings in all injured districts, but the bumper crop previously expected all over Burmah will not be secured in those districts."

What is all this coming to? Where are the means of the State to meet such wide-spread suffering? It is all very well to say that the national exchequer ought to be applied to the salvation of the nation in such a calamity as this, but it is empty. To impose a famine tax at a time like this would be simply cruel. The people throughout the country find it hard to keep their body and soul together, and how can they pay additional taxes? In Bombay and Madras the back of the nation is broken. In Northern India the people are threatened with severe distress? In Bengal in the midst of plenty the people are in want; the famine prices already prevailing in most districts are telling very seriously upon their means. Surely this is not a time for imposing additional taxation upon the country. The Government must make the two ends meet by making extensive retrenchments, and as we have already pointed out the reduction of army expenditure alone may save a million per annum. With this saving the Government can borrow enough money to provide food for the suffering population. With one million thus saved the Government will be able to pay interest for 25 millions of capital. We hope it will never come to such a pass as to necessitate such an enormous loan, but if Russia can spend from 2 to 3 millions a week to carry on its unrighteous war against Turkey, surely British India ought not to shrink from borrowing money for waging the campaign against the Famine. Military critics are opposed to the reduction of army expenditure. They say that it will not be safe to do so. But surely it would not be inviting danger to reduce the army charges to the aggregate of 1874, as pointed out by Lord Northbrook the other day. Our Government may rest assured that Russia after the lessons it has learnt from Turkey will not be eager to give us trouble on the frontier. As for Cabul the Amir if left alone will not dare raise his hand against us. He has now seen that Russia is too weak to be of much help to him, and single-handed he is no match for the British Power. We need therefore fear no aggressions upon our frontier. On the other hand, the army that sufficed for us in 1874, ought to suffice for us in 1877. It is true that much of the increased charge is due to increased allowances, but they ought to be summarily cut down. Necessity has no law. When the people whose hard-earned earnings maintain the army, are threatened with starvation and death, the question of reduction admits of no discussion. We do hope that the Government will act boldly, firmly, and promptly in the present crisis.

Just as we were going to press, we received the following cheering intelligence:

Telegraphic reports show the good rain general on Saturday the 6th, throughout North West, and Oudh, Panjab, Rajputana, Central India and Central Provinces. At most stations heavy rain seems to have fallen on evening of the 6th and to continue following lighter rain that fell throughout the day.

Telegrams dated Saturday evening sixth show heavy rain in Bombay, Gujrat, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Mianmir, Deesa, Amraote, Kalka, Kasauli, Nain Tal, Dagshai; good rain in Deccan and South Mahratta districts, Jaipur, Futeh gurh, Allahabad, Sitapur, Gwalior, Bhurtpur, Ferozepur; also light steady rain at Agra, Bareilly, Dholpur, Morar; rain also reported Saugor, Delhi, Lucknow, Roorkee, Indore, Goona, Hinanghat, Umballa, still raining at Simla Sunday afternoon. Telegrams dated Saturday morning 6 h, reported good rain in Patialla, Umballa, Indore, Nasirabad and light continuous rain at Ajmir, Ratlam, Pali, and rain at Meerut, Moradabad, and Jalandhar.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Every English mail brings interesting accounts of public meetings held in the United Kingdom for affording relief to the sufferers from the famine in India. We have neither time nor space to notice all these meetings; suffice it to say that they are so many fertilizing streams, issuing from the mighty main, the noble river of the national heart. We are glad to find that some of the old Indians have taken an active part in this generous movement. At Edinburgh our old friend Dr. George Smith was a prominent figure. He exhorted his countrymen to subscribe, because he said they owed a debt of gratitude to India. "It should," he thought," be remembered that the Hindoo helped our own Highlanders during that terrible famine of which many yet had a remembrance. Large subscriptions were sent from India, not only by Scotchmen but natives, to relieve our own countrymen. (Applause.) The Hindoos and Mahomedans also helped us greatly in the Lancashire distress. (Applause.)" The national conscience of England has been roused by the Indian calamity. Mr. John Bright in inangurating the new Town Hall at Manchester said: "In India we have a vast territory and we have vast wealth; it is a country, notwithstanding, which seems to me to have its perils for ourselves and possibly the errors we enact, and of which we have been guilty, may some day or another inflict a very heavy penalty upon us. (Hear.)" He continued: "The calamity of the Mutiny overthrew the East India Company, and I hope from my heart that the calamity which has overtaken part of India, and which stirs the hearts of all the people in England, will have the effect of opening up a new and better policy with regard to what is needful to secure a continuous success to the agriculture of these vast regions." Mr. Bright strongly advocated the extension of irrigation works. He said:

Our Government made railways; we spent, I am afraid to say how much, but every much more than a hundred millions in making railways. They are of great service, and many of them are profitable and pay the investment which have been made in them; but when Government undertook to promote railways they did it largely from the idea that they would be of great service in a military point of view, and that when they could move one regiment by railway it would be equal to three regiments which would have to be marched on foot through the country. It is true that I am not sure we have not many European soldiers there as we had before the railways were made (laughter); but it was because, in my opinion, there was a military question involved in it—which, of course, means the question of the safety of the country—that money was expended to so vast an amount on the railways and comparatively so little on works of irrigation Now, I believe, and I think that no man can doubt that however advantageous the railways have been, if we had spent one-third of the money spent on railways on canals of navigation and irrigation, none of these famines which during the last few years have swept away, or are sweeping away, two or three millions of the population would have occurred. (Hear, hear.) The condition of the people would have been immensely bettered, the production of the soil enormously and incalculably increased, the traffic between England and India in its supply of articles we want would have been greatly increased, and its power from its greater wealth of consuming the productions of our industry would also have been far, far beyond anything we have hitherto seen.

Referring to Sir Aurther Cotton's schemes he remarked:

I believe it is calculated that the whole of these canals might have been made for the sum probably of 25 millions, certainly not more than 30 millions sterling, which, after all, is a mere bagatelle, because it is merely a million a year in interest, and only three times as much as was spent in that miserable Abyssinian War. ("Hear," and laughter.) If there is some little matter of that kind, Parliament grants 10 or 20 millions, and the thing is done; they say the honour of the country is concerned. Can there be anything in which the honour of the country is more concerned than this, that we, whose fathers conquered India with its 200 million of people—can there be anything in which our interests are more concerned than, that we, their children, should if possible, turn that bequest to the greatest account, and having received, we know not how or why that great responsibility, we should endeavour, if possible, adequately to fulfil it? (Cheers.) Almsgiving is often very good but not always. Almsgiving now is general throughout the country on behalf of the Indian sufferers; let every man's purse be open if his heart be open, and let him give; but I tell him this without the slightest hesitation, that though what he gives will carry its blessing with it now to some poor wretch in the country, still it will do little for the future. (Here). What you want is a new and a wiser and a broader policy, and that policy, I much fear, you will never have from the Government of Calcutta until the people of England say that it is their policy and must be adopted. (Cheers.)

Irrigation is certainly essential to agricultural operations in India, but there is difference of opinion as to the mode of applying it. Reckless undertakings for irrigation would simply lead to waste of public money, just as it has been the case in Orissa. The *Times*, while advocating irrigation recommends other measures of permanent usefulness. Thus the lead ng journal says: "The possessions of the country population of India are too scanty to leave a margin for them to draw upon, and their wants are too few at any time for them to be able to retrench with safety. The remedy is obvious, but it is not easily to be applied. It must be long before they will be induced to change their habits of life and to acquire wants to which they are at present wholly strangers. There is a better chance of their learning to save something in prosperous seasons which may support them when the pinch comes. It is a grave question whether we give them the aid here which they have a right to expect from us. If, for example the Madras peasant held his lands, at a fixed rate of payment, and if everything beyond this were his own, he would have a stimulus to industry which he does not now possess, and possibly a surplus income which it would be competent for him either to save or spend." Yes, there ought to be a Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in Madras as in Bengal. It alone will place the people above that daily want, which renders them helpless whenever there is the *slightest pinch*.

THE EXECUTIVE WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE AND FOUND WANTING.

The chivalrous defence, which Mr. Eden made of the executive officers under his Government in his now famous Durbar speech at Belvedere, had we must confess filled the public mind with a suspicion that he would play the role of Sir George Campbell and shut his eyes against the faults of the executive. W[illegible] of course our doubts on the point. We [illegible] believe that Mr. Eden, whose career [illegible] test against ill tempere[illegible] would cover [illegible] officers, who w[illegible] And we have not [illegible] lar to the Commis[illegible] working of the Bad [illegible] Criminal Procedure Code has fallen like a bomb-shell in the camp of executive officers. He could not bear the idea of magistrates convicting 70 men in three days on the pretext that these men had no ostensible means of livelihood. This was worse than the summary trials in the blood-and-scalp days of the Mutiny. Then the very name of Pandy was considered a sufficient proof for conviction. But there was some excuse, though by no means a righteous one, for this summary and arbitrary action. The safety of the empire was imperilled, and excited officers thought that a few examples were necessary to strike terror into the breasts of the designing and mischievous. But what good excuse could there be for the wholesale imprisonment of people, at a time of piping peace, because they could not satisfy the Magistrate as to the means of their livelihood? The trial is a mere mockery. The poor men thus hauled up are ignorant, without means and friends, and unacquainted with the mysteries of the law. They are not unfrequently the victims of designing and powerful opponents or the intrigues of the Police. They are invariably called upon to find heavy securities, and as poor men they cannot give such securities, and the result is they go to jail to expiate faults which they have not committed. But, says a contemporary, "many of the 3618 persons, who were said to have been imprisoned in 1876 could have found their way into goal after instead of before the commission of offences, had they not been imprisoned as bad characters." If innocent persons are to be deprived of their liberties on the pretence of their possible criminality in the future, then there could be no safety for the liberty of the subject. Mr. Eden's sense of justice has naturally enough rebelled against this iniquitous state of things. He justly thinks that the law must be a mockery and the Police a snare, if

innocent persons could be thus put into *hajut* under color of law. The Bad Livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code have placed enormous power in the hands of the magistracy, which ought to be exercised with the greatest care and discretion. The liberty of the subject in the Queen's dominions, however, humble or weak, is sacred, and ought not to be wantonly invaded. The Ruler, who permits such wanton invasion, is neither true to himself nor to the Crown which he represents. The only plausible argument, which we have seen adduced in favour of this magisterial crusade against peaceful subjects, is that it is necessary in the interests of peace and good order. The Police, it is urged, are not strong or efficient; to stay punishment for persons of a certain class till their guilty is proved, it is said, would be to paralyze the hands of the Police. It is not always easy to convict a thorough-going budmash, and because he cannot be got at directly he must be got at indirectly. Could anything be more fallacious than this reasoning? Parish the Police, if the innocent are to be sacrificed for the sake of their inefficiency!

The Divisional Commissioners and district officers it is said are up in arms against the Circular. According to a contemporary "the Commissioners of Divisions to whom the minute in question was originally directed are busily inditing protests against the severity of Mr. Eden's strictures. The present Inspector-General of Police has with characteristic impetuosity rushed into the affray, and the pigeon holes of the Secretariat are already stuffed to repletion with the many-paged folios of his voluminous report." Mr. Eden we are told has called upon the Commissioners to send for and look through the records of all cases tried in his district under the Bad Livelihood sections of the Code, with the object of enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise his prerogative of pardon in some of the most notorious cases. His Honor is not a man to be easily baulked, and we do hope that the Commissioners instead of wrangling will give due effect to the humane intentions of the Lieutenant Governor. There is one point which we would solicit His Honor and the Commissioners to bear in mind. The union of Police functions in the hands of the District Magistrates we are of opinion has led to the abuse under notice, and the best way to reform it would be to separate these functions. We also hope His Honor will direct his attention to the abuse of magisterial direction in taking cognizance of criminal cases on mere suspicion. The suspicion clauses of the Procedure Code are the most dangerous and ought to be most carefully worked. The Magistrates in the Mofussil are too apt to ignore legal evidence, and to act upon suspicion. The arbitrary action of the Magistrates in Municipal and local Committees have already been noticed by the Lieutenant Governor. Thus the executive have been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Mr. Eden cannot keep a too sharp eye upon their proceedings.

CHOLERA AND TANKS.

THE *Englishman*, while condemning the issue of a general notice by the Calcutta Municipality for the de-watering and filling in of "all open tanks," says that his opinion is not "in any way altered respecting the emptying and filling up of these tanks as rapidly as it can be done with due regard to other considerations." He observes that "strong evidence has been adduced in favour of the causation of cholera by the water of these tanks, and we should be sorry if any thing we may have said should be used to strengthen the position of factious opponents." He does not charge us with "factious opposition," but considers our argument "so simple in its fallaciousness as to make it quite a curiosity in its way." Our contemporary thus interprets our argument. "The increased prevalence of cholera in the month of August, after heavy rain in July, is brought forward as evidence of the uselessness of removing water in the earlier months, when disease was prevalent. Surely, if it proves anything, it proves that the return of water to the tanks had brought back the poison with it." Now, we said nothing of the kind. Our position was this. In his second quarterly report Dr. Payne says: "The evidence on which I continue to urge the adoption of these measures (evacuation and filling up of tanks) is, as before, the fact that wherever cholera has prevailed there has been foul water and where the water has been removed cholera has diminished." But in his memorandum on mortality in August last he remarks: "The annual death-rate of August was higher than that of any corresponding month since 1868. Cholera having, in the previous months, being exceptionally scarce, produced in August 77 deaths, a higher number than any recorded since the introduction of filtered water." Now, the question is why was there such a large increase of cholera deaths in August last? Dr. Payne says, "wherever the disease appeared in quantity, it showed the usual close connexion with foul tanks, and isolated cases were traced to contaminated wells." But were not "foul tanks" and "contaminated wells" in existence before, and if foul water, not drunk, was the cause of cholera, why did not the disease prevail so fiercely in August of previous years as it did in last August? The point is this. The "foul tanks" and "contaminated wells" flourished in all their glory before the present raid against them, and yet Dr. Payne frankly acknowledges that the annual death rate of August last was higher than that of any corresponding period since 1868." Does this statement prove that foul water, not drunk, and cholera stand in the relation of cause and effect? We confess our lay understanding cannot fathom this scientific mystery. There has been of late a decided improvement by the removal of foul water, and yet it is admitted that cholera-deaths were more rife in August last than in the corresponding month of the last nine years. When such is the case where is the beneficial result of the removal of foul water, or how is the "usual connection of cholera with foul tanks" established? Then we gave a table shewing that cholera has prevailed equally in localities where the foul water has been removed and where it has not been. The *Englishman* says, "what can these numbers have to do with each other as they stand? What logical connection can there be between the quantity of water removed and the quantity of cholera remaining? So far as the disease is related to the water, its quantity must depend on what is left untouched, not on that which is taken away; and, if more poison remains in one section than in another, it will produce more disease, whatever the quantity removed may be." But the question is, was the poison in existence in August last and not in the corresponding month of previous years? This question our contemporary has not answered. The table which we gave last week shews that cholera does not obey the law laid down by Dr. Payne, for if the learned Doctor's theory is correct, why did cholera prevail in localities where there are few foul tanks, such as Burrabazar, Fenwick Bazar and Bamun Bustee? The writer remarks, that if the facts we have adduced are not "entirely favourable to the Municipal policy," they would not "tell against it." We deny this. What we maintain is that according to Dr. Payne's own shewing his water theory of cholera does not hold water. It is clear that cholera prevails equally where there is foul water and where there is not. But we are not opposed to the filling-up of foul tanks. We said distinctly, "we do not object to the evacuation and filling up of foul tanks, but examine them under the procedure prescribed, and if they are found to be really bad, by all means enforce the law." But this is what the Municipality has not done.

We are glad to observe that our contemporary is at one with us as to the impropriety of the indiscriminate issue of notice to "all proprietors of open tanks," without any previous enquiry or examination, to evacuate or fill them up. But supposing that there is absolute necessity for filling "all open tanks," is the Municipality in a position to supply the necessary materials? Let us see what the Engineer of the Municipality says on this subject. In a memorandum dated the 19th January last, he writes:

"Mr. Simms found that 1-25th part of the area of Calcutta was actually occupied by tanks, or in other words, for every quarter of a square mile, there existed on the average a space measuring 525 feet each way occupied by tanks. Their average depth was 18 feet. The total superficies of the tanks was 8, 544, 375 square feet, or on the average, 8, 192 square feet per tank. Deducting public tanks and others which have been filled up, there remain at present, say 1, 000 tanks, whose aggregate capacity, allowing for their sloped sides, would not be less than 500 lacs of cubic feet, equal to a canal cutting about 19 miles long 6 feet deep and over 80 feet wide, or to a river embankment 70 miles and 7 feet high. Having, realized these figures, the next thing to consider is what are the available means for treating the tanks.

The only filling materials available are the refuse sweepings and road scrapings of the town. The real measure of which refuse, &c., is to be obtained from the solid soil resulting from their decay after being deposited at the Salt Water Lakes by means of the Municipal Railway waggons. In the Administration Report for 1875, at page 61, we find that since 1869 86, 100 waggon loads=37,000,000 cubic feet in, waggon capacity were carried to the lakes, which should cover an area of 700 beegahs to the depth of 4 feet. But by actual measurement the land raised 4 feet only came to 156 beegahs, therefore the actual solid result was only in the proportion of $\frac{156}{700,175}$=39 or not so much as $\frac{1}{4}$th of the bulk that was carried. Each waggon load therefore only produced

36 by 37,000,000
175 by 86, 100

= 96 cubic feet nearly of solid soil. During the first-half of 1876, 5, 833 waggon loads were conveyed to the lakes, but there was tank filling going on at the same time, so that the total quantity of refuse in waggon loads should be taken at about 6,600 for the half-year. These at 96 cubic feet per waggon would result in 6,600096=633,600 cubic feet of solid soil, say in round numbers, one lac of cubic feet per month. If the whole 1,000 tanks had to be filled in, the operation at this rate would absorb 500 months, or, nearly 42 years' supply of refuse. It would take probably a whole generation to fill even half of them as we must not lose sight of the filthy holes and hollows, not called tanks, and the ditches as far as sewered, which must also be filled up. Nor is this all, for long before a large proportion of the tanks will have been filled up, the distances which the conservancy carts travel will have greatly increased, while the refuse which *must* be removed, will remain the same, consequently, a constantly decreasing proportion of the carts can be put upon tank filling, and the process will become as comparatively slower.

The Engineer adds, "the figures and facts here given show that anything like a universal filling of tanks is impracticable, and that it is a very important subject, requiring the exercise of due discrimination in dealing with it." And in the face of this memorandum the Health-Officer has advised the Chairman to serve notices upon "all proprietors of open tanks," requiring them to "remove the water and fill up the tanks" *within one month* under heavy penalties, and the Chairman without consulting the Tank Committee or the Commissioners have caused these notices to be served. Surely Dr. Payne does not mean to convert the Municipal office unto a second Dullanda. And because the Municipal Commissioners refuse to be treated by the worthy doctor in Dullanda fashion, there are journalists who charge them with "factious opposition." Dr. Payne says that his object in advising the wholesale issue of notices is to save the municipal funds; this is a praiseworthy object no doubt, but how can the proprietors execute the work, which they are required to do under heavy penalties, when the Municipal Engineer himself says he can not do it in less than 42 years? The tank sanitization must be a solemn sham, if the Health-Officer and the Chairman think that the work of 42 years can be done in one month. And if the work is not done, what will be the consequences? Why the executive, if they like, may enforce all the penalties of the law. The Chairman said that nobody pays any attention to municipal notices, and therefore there need be no fear. If so, then why serve the notices so indiscriminately? It cannot add to the dignity of the Municipality to court contempt in this way. We repeat, the Chairman upon the report of the Health-Officer and in consultation with the Tank Committee ought to have selected the most foul tanks after due enquiry, and should have then served notices upon the proprietors thereof instead of causing them to be served without any discrimination.

THE ETAWAH CASE.

THE North Western Provinces' *Gazette* contains the papers regarding the "Etawah Police Case

which was noticed by the *Indian Tribune* in August last. Our contemporary's statement was copied in the *Delhi Gazette*, which attracted the notice of the local Government, and the Commissioner of the Division was called upon to make a report on the subject. The Commissioner gives the following extract from the explanation of Mr. Burkitt, the Magistrate :

"The facts are that one morning in the first week of July, when walking across my compound to kutcherry, one of my servants—I think it was the duffadar of the gaurd—came up to me and reported that a man who was selling mangoes to some of the servants had fallen down dead in a fit near the stables. I directed him to report to the police, so that the usual inquest might be held, and went on to kutcherry. In about an hour or so afterwards, while sitting in court, I was informed that the relatives of the mango-seller had reported at the Kotwali that my sweeper killed the mango-seller by violence. I ordered the police enquiry to take place as usual, and directed that the man, being my servant, the police special diaries, &c., should be sent on to Mr. Staley, to whom also, when my sweeper was challenged by the police, I made over the case for trial. It was shown on the trial that a slight sqabble took place between the sweeper and the deceased, because the former's son took up one of the mangoes out of the basket, and that the sweeper struck deceased a blow on the side with his open hand. Some witnesses said the sweeper used a stick, but on the evidence Staley disbelieved *that*.

"The unfortunate man's spleen was four or five times larger than usual, and was ruptured by the blow. Staley, on convicting the sweeper under section 323, sentenced him to a week's simple imprisonment. These are the facts of the case."

It is noteworthy that though it was reported to Mr. Burkitt that a man had fallen down on his compound, this Christian gentleman did no even take the trouble to enquire into the cause of his death or to step over to look at the corpse. But this by the way only. The case also attracted the notice of the High Court, which taught by the Fuller case, did not content itself with executive action. It held regular judicial proceedings, which we give below :

We have considered the evidence. The attack on the accused was not unprovoked, and although the Magistrate may have been right in merely convicting the accused of simple hurt, it would have been more satisfactory if he had distinctly found whether the blow was inflicted with the closed hand or with a stick. Under any circumstances the punishment was inadequate; at least a month's rigorous imprisonment should have been awarded. We enhance the sentence to that period, of which the accused may be taken to have undergone one-fourth.

F. B. Pearson,—Judge.
C. A. Turner,—Judge.

So the lesson of the Fuller case has not been lost. In reply to Government the Registrar of the High Court reported as follows :

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in the Judicial (Criminal) Department, No. 1106A, dated the 5th instant, forwarding copy of an account published in the *Delhi Gazette* (as an extract from the *Indian Tribune*) of the death of a native in the Magistrate's compound at Etawah. and enquiring whether, after perusing the proceeding in the case, the Honourable Judges find that there is any truth in the account referred to. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, that, on seeing the account as published in the *Statesman and the Friend of India* of the 7th August, 1877, the Court enquired of the Magistrate if there was any foundation for it. The Magistrate replied that a case had been tried in which a mango-seller had received a blow from one of his servants and had died in the compound. The Court called for the record and found that the statements in the account affecting the Magistrate and his khansama were wholly untrue. With the exception of that, on the evidence the Court inclined to the opinion that the single blow which caused death was struck with a piece of wood, and not with the hand, the Court considered the findings of the Assistant Magistrate to be correct, but it increased the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

It will be seen from the above that the statement was substantially correct except what was said about the Magistrate. We are sorry that our contemporary was misinformed on that point, but he had invited correction, and if the Magistrate had shewn him the usual courtesy, and at once corrected the statement, in so far as he was concerned, there would have been no ground for complaint. Such mistakes, as our contemporary of the *Indian Tribune* had fallen into, are sometimes committed even by the most careful journalists. The *Englishman* says that the Government ought to have prosecuted the *Tribune* for defamation of the Magistrate. We will just remind our contemporary of what he himself did about a year ago. He published a slanderous article against Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, for which he was threatened with a libel action, unless he retracted and made a full and ample apology. He apologized and escaped the consequences of a suit for defamation : his plea was that he had been misinformed. The difference in his case and in that of the *Tribune* is that while the High Court Judge at once corrected our contemporary's misstatements and demanded an apology, the Etawah Magistrate considered it *infra dig* to write to the native paper and correct its statements. To make this case of the *Tribune* a peg to hang thereon a tirade against the veracity of the Native Press, is as just as it would have been to pass a wholesale condemnation upon the Anglo-Indian Press for untruthfulness, because of the accidental mistake committed by the *Englishman* in respect of Mr. Justice Jackson.

The *Tribune's* notice of the Etawah case has however done one good. It has shewn that the finding of the Assistant Magistrate Mr. Staley was not clear upon the facts in the record, and that the punishment awarded was not sufficient. The High Court is of opinion that "it would have been more satisfactory, if he had distinctly found whether the blow was inflicted with the closed hand or with a stick." It holds that the punishment was inadequate and has accordingly enhanced the sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Thus the interests of justice were subserved by the notice of the case in the *Tribune*, for which it deserves thanks and not censure.

CHITTAGONG.

THE Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor on the last annual report of Chittagong opens with the appalling facts of the cyclone and storm-wave of last October and the subsequent epidemic of cholera. The gross mortality traceable to the cyclone and consequent epidemic in all the districts of the Chittagong and Dacca Divisions, according to the most recent and accurate accounts, is given as under :

Deaths caused directly by the cyclone	..	122,238
Ditto by cholera	... ...	105,386
Total	..	227,624

What frightful mortality was this! It was the direst visitation upon the eastern districts of Bengal recorded in history!

The usefulness of the annual district reports and the review of them by the head of the Government lies in a plain and unvarnished statement of facts. We are not prepared to say that this characteristic distinguishes the Lieutenant Governor's Resolution on the Chittagong report. The following paragraph is an illustration in point :

"Public feeling in Chittagong has from various causes been unsettled during the year of review, and has been at the same time very strongly expressed. The relations of the local officers and the people as represented by the newspaper correspondents have certainly not been in all respects satisfactory. Much of the dissatisfaction is attributed to the discontent arising from the measures taken under Government orders to recover and reassess the lands illegally held by hundreds of persons in this district, and in which it is known that many of the ministerial officers of Government and other persons about the courts are largely interested. Under such circumstances, and with such feelings abroad, there was undoubtedly need of tact and discretion, as well as of firmness in dealing with the complications which were certain to arise. Unfortunately there were failures in this respect of which the Government had to take serious notice. But, on the other hand, there is evidently in the great majority of the communications which are laid before the public from Chittagong, a set purpose to misrepresent the local officers, which does much to interfere with the correct appreciation of any real grievances that may exist,"

Now, Mr. Eden was in no way responsible for the state of things he found in Chittagong, and as he is not in the habit of mincing matters, the public expected that he would pass an unbiassed opinion upon the administration of Chittagong. The Resolution says that the Lieutenant Governor had to take serious notice of want of tact and discretion as well as of firmness on the part of local officers in dealing with the complications, which arose in Chittagong. What he has said on these points is not before the public ; we do not doubt that he has done what the necessities of the case required ; but his first public utterances about the Chittagong scandals are contained in the Resolution before us, and we are sorry to say they are disappointing. He makes no allusions to the Kirkwoodian drama about Lallchand, in respect of which the Government of India has recorded its opinion that the action of his predecessor was very inadequate, to the Fenwa Cases, in which the Magisterial proceedings were condemned by the High Court, to the Tehsildar's case, which broke down before the Magistrate, and the connection of certain local officers with Tea gardens, which he has himself condemned. On the contrary he indirectly censures the Press for publishing the communications from Chittagong, in which he reads "a set purpose to misrepresent the local officers, which does much to interfere with the correct appreciation of any real grievances that may exist." But if the local officers have been outrageous, if the administration of justice has been scandalous, if the tendency to override the law has been conspicuous, is the press to keep back the communications, which expose this disgraceful state of things, and are the writers of such communications to be charged with "a set purpose to misrepresent the local officers," when all that they have written has been corroborated by judicial proceedings? Do the local officers, whose want of "tact, discretion and firmness," and we would add, sense of legality and justice, contributed to this state of things, deserve any consideration at the hands of the public?

Regarding municipal matters the Lieutenant Governor remarks : "The Lieutenant-Governor cannot regard with satisfaction the inference to be drawn from paragraph 147 of the report, that since the municipal quarrels of last year the Magistrate of Chittagong has practically withdrawn from active interference in municipal affairs ; that the meetings have been purely formal for the purpose of passing bills ; and that hence there has been no friction. Such a state of things cannot be permitted to continue. It is the Magistrate's duty to take the leading and initiative part in the municipal government, and not to allow the conservancy and repairs of the town to go to ruin (as the Commissioner seems to say they have) merely to avoid discussion with non-official members. If the Magistrate treats the non-official members with courtesy and consideration, work will go on as smoothly in Chittagong as in any other town, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist on the Commissioner's seeing that it does so." We entirely agree. The Lieutenant Governor notices with regret that in Noakholly, "except the zemindars of Bhullooah, no other zemindars did anything to help their ryots at the crisis succeeding the cyclone." In Chittagong they are said to be generally in debt, and incapable of exerting an influence either for good or evil. One or two gentlemen in the latter district seem, however, to have carried out a few petty works of public utility. The police of the division are not favourably reported on. The pay is said to be insufficient as compared with the ordinary wages obtainable in other occupations. The village police have, however, improved much under Act VI (B. C.) of 1870, and are now more punctual in reporting, and generally more diligent in their duties.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has kindly consented to be one of the Patrons of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in the following encouraging terms :

Guneshkhind
22nd September 1877.

DEAR SIR,—Sir Richard Temple desires me to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 17th September and to say

that he will be very glad if you see fit to place his name among the Patrons of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, as he retains a happy recollection of his connexion with the Association.

Sir Richard wishes me to add that he trusts you will persevere in prosecuting the objects for which the Association was instituted.

Believe me,
Yours Sincerely
(Sd.) C. E. BUCKLAND.

To
Dr. Mahendro Lal Sircar.

ANOTHER touching proof of Lord Lytton's sympathy with the people of this country! The following letter has been addressed spontaneously by the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy to our afflicted townsman Babu Govin Chunder Dutt:

BABOO GOVIN CHUNDER DUTT. Calcutta.
Government House, Simla, 2nd October 1877.

DEAR SIR,—The Viceroy has heard with much regret of the death of your accomplished daughter, Miss. Toru Dutt.

His Excellency desires me to convey to you his sincere condolences. Was this sad event a sudden one?

Believe me,
Yours faithfully
C. T. BURNE.

It is even such small things that draw the hearts of a people to their ruler.

That English poetry written by a daughter of this country should have found favor in the eyes of so competent a judge as our Viceroy may, indeed, be a matter of just pride for us.

WE HAVE been not a little surprised to notice the manner in which Mr. Dickens in resuming charge of the Police Court is reported to have adverted to the file of his *locum tenens*, Moulavi Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur. Even if the file of a predecessor be unusually heavy, it is contrary to official etiquette to make a grievance of it before the Court amla or the local bar. It could not be denied that Moulavi Abdul Luteef did his work well at the Police Court, and if there were arrears, it was because certain heavy cases happened to turn up during his incumbency, which took up a great portion of his time. As for Police cases sometimes running to great length, it is no fault of the presiding Magistrate. Look to the length of time which the investigation into the charges against the London detectives has occupied. It is the system and not the Magistrate at fault. Suppose Moulavi Abdul had summarily put down Barristers and Attorneys, because they were unnecessarily prolix, would not a hue and cry have been raised against him? Considering the difficulties under which the Moulavi laboured and the jealousy with which he was regarded we must confess that he deserves great credit for the success he has achieved.

UPON A REFERENCE from the Government of Bombay, it has been ruled by the Government of India in the Financial Department that the income arising from the fisheries in canals, grazing-tax and sale proceeds of canal produce shall in future be credited as "Irrigation Revenue."

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from our North Eastern frontier:

"Mr. Carnegy the Political Agent of the Naga Hills is now on a visit to Shillong. The object of his present visit is to confer with the Chief Commissioner on the measures to be taken to put a final check upon the raids and internecine feuds among the numerous savage tribes that occupy a great portion of the hill tracts between Assam and Burma, under the general designation of Naga. No sooner has he reached here than sad intelligence of savage treachery has been received, here from that disturbed portion of our frontier. Mozema in concert with some ten other villages went to Mokedeema under the garb of peaceful friends to ask their aid to committing a raid, they declared, on another village though with full hostile intentions to the villagers themselves. Seeing the defenders of the village more formidable and their numerical force stronger they entered into a friendly palavar with the inhabitants, who did not fail during the long hours of talk, to cheer their peaceful friends with meat and wine. The people of Mookedeema were at last persuaded to maraud with them and go a-head of the party; but no sooner the best of their fighting men, nay almost all their males, went out of the village than the marauders closed the gates inside their stockade and fell foul upon their helpless women and children and slaughtered as many of them as they could lay hands upon despatching about 190 persons. The Mokedeema men were quite shocked at this sudden sight of most horrible atrocity of their peaceful friends. They were all paralyzed at this terrible butchery of their women and children and could not even move for a moment one way or other to come to their relief. At last they moved back to their doomed village and tried their utmost to force an entrance through the gates of their stockade under the brisk fire of the enemy's guns but impossible as any successful attempt was in this direction they only went to swell the number of the slaughtered. At last they set fire to their own houses. This produced the desired effect, the enemy took to flight and 60 of them fell dead before the undaunted warriors of the village were sufficiently able to re-occupy their stockade. The enemy evacuated the village and left some 10 guns behind them. The village as could easily be seen was completely destroyed. It now remains to be seen whether the British Government will let this pass without fully avenging this barbarous treachery of Mozema.

WE HEAR that an application has been made to the Government of India by a gentleman in this city, proposing to get up, with the sanction and authority of the Government of India, a series of lotteries in all the chief towns and cities of India, in aid of Famine Relief. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, we are told, has withheld his sanction on the ground that apart from the financial discredit attached to such operations, the Government are not prepared to retract the policy, which has obtained in England and India for many years past, of discouraging public lotteries and especially of forbidding all State connexion with such lotteries. The system of lotteries, the Government of India holds, "has been condemned as noxious in itself, and as hurtful to the people; and if this principle is sound, the object in view however excellent, cannot change the nature of the system. Nor would it be possible for the Government to draw the line between lotteries which may be, and those which may not be approved." Nevertheless public lotteries are permitted in some of the foremost States in Europe.

WE GIVE below the following judgment of the High Court, which speaks for itself:

Deoky Rai, Dasrath Rai, and Jhuggun Rai—Appellants.

For appellant Mr. R. E. Twidale and Baboo Khetter Mohun Gangooly.

Ainslie—In the present case the witnesses Jodha Rai and Bal Makoond Rai are the only two persons who in any way connect Deoki Rai with the offence charged.

It appears that when the first information was lodged at the Police Deoki's name was altogether omitted. It has also been shewn that the facts which have been at various times stated by the two witnesses are sufficient to shew that when the information was first given to the Police, they were not in such a state of exhaustion from their wounds as to be unable to give a complete and coherent account of what took place.

It also appears that in course of their various examinations, they have considerably varied the number of persons specifically named as having taken part in the riot and murder without saying that this variation was an intentional falsehood it shows that their memory is not altogether to be trusted as to the details of the case; and therefore we think that as Deoki's name was omitted in the first instance, it would not be safe now to confirm the conviction as regards him.

As to the other two Dasrath and Jhuggun we see no reason to interfere.

The conviction of and sentence passed on Deoki will be annulled.

(Sd.) W. Ainslie,
(„) W. F. McDonell.

It baffles our understanding to perceive how a man could have been put on his trial when he was not specifically named in the first charge.

THE ACTION of Government in refusing hearty co-operation with the Madras Central Relief Committee is quite inexplicable. Mr. Digby, Secretary to the Madras Committee, writes:

"In continuation of information already in the possession of subscribers, a narrative of the Proceedings of the Committee may be continued, first, with a reference to the effect of the alleged non-approval of the Supreme Government of private charity. Notwithstanding the correspondence published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, issued at Madras on the 31st August, considerable doubt existed in the minds of officials as to whether they could consistently with loyalty to the Supreme authorities take a part in the formation and control of Local Committees. All acquainted with the circumstances of India life will realise the chilling effect which this attitude of leading officials had upon the Native gentry, and indeed upon all residents in the Mofussil who could have rendered help. The difficulties in the way of properly disbursing relief were so great that, as already stated two gentlemen (the Rev. J. M. Strachan, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Mr. F. Rowlandson,) were appointed to go on Deputation to organise Local Committees and generally perfect measures of relief."

But organizations of this kind must be very expensive. The Government is alone in a position to carry out an efficient system of relief. The Government did not refuse aid of this kind, either in 1866 or in 1874. Why is it *mugra* now? In another column we notice that the Madras Government has permitted its officers to co-operate with the Relief Committee with an "if" as a ryder. That "if" is the most annoying.

THE SECRETARY O STATE has addressed the Governor General in Council a despatch on the cyclone and storm-wave of the 1st November 1876 in East Bengal. Lord Salisbury thus concludes:

The possibility of providing safeguards against future loss of life by inundations, by the erection of mounds, or by other measures, such as those alluded to in Sir Richard Temple's valuable minute of the 21st November last, will, I have no doubt, occupy the serious attention of your Excellency,s Government.

Why does not the Government publish details of its scheme? Public discussion cannot but be useful.

AS WE had predicted the Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act has become a dead letter. The sub-divisional officer of Patuakhali (Mr K. G. Gupta), in asking some Mahomedan villagers why they did not register their marriages, was informed that they did not do so, "because registration was optional, and they did not like to spend money when they were not compelled to do so; secondly, they knew, and so did the women, that if a marriage was once registered, it was irrevocable, at least so far as the wife was concerned, as she had no power of divorce; and if she ever afterwards had occasion to repent of her marriage, or fell in love with another and wanted to run away, she could not hope to be free *simply as now by denying the marriage*, but in order to get rid of the husband she must do away with him altogether. Cautious husbands would therefore act wisely in not removing all element of doubt from their marriage and refrain from tempting the wife to strong measures!" Mr. Peacock says that the general feeling, both among officials and Mahomedans, is that the Act should have made registration compulsory, notwithstanding the probable consequence to the husbands "of unfaithful but determined, wives." But the Mahomedans urge that a compulsory law would be an interference with their religion.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram from Bellary:

Bellary 2nd October, 19h.—The order about the new famine policy, just published, comes into force immediately. Gratuitous relief, excepting to the most infirm, is cancelled, and task-work substituted. This must be rigidly enforced. All works, imperial, provincial, and local, excepting buildings, are to be considered famine works, under charge of the Public Works Department. Task-work to be exacted during six days; no work, nor pay on Sundays. Payments separately fixed; stronger men receive the value of one pound medium quality grain, *plus* eighteen pie; women, the same value of grain, *plus* twelve pie; children half the value *plus*, nine pie; weaker men receive the value of one pound of grain, *plus* twelve pie; women, the same grain value, *plus* nine pie; children, half the grain value, *plus* six pie; children under seven, even sucklings, are not to be allowed near the works; they are to be gathered in nurseries, where they will be fed. When the rains interrupt the works, the stronger labourers shall receive the weaker labourers' rate, and the weaker labourers all two pie less. The task exacted from the stronger is to be 85, and the weaker 50 per cent. of an ordinary day's work. Fines will be inflicted for short work. Dismissal for idleness and insubordination. Payments will be made bi-weekly. Heavy rains during the week; relief works at a stand-still; prospects everywhere brightening.

This is not sufficient. Where is the organization for the support of distressed women and children of the genteel class? Private charity may be extended to them, but Government ought to provide the agency. Again, why should there be no work on Sundays? The poor people must live on Sundays as on week days.

WE THANK Messrs. Thompson and Mylne for the following letter with enclosures:

Beheea, 3rd October 1877.

SIR,—Having had our attention called to a paragraph in your journal wherein you state you would like to receive some particulars with regard to the working of our Patent Sugarcane Crushing Mill, we now enclose copy of a report by Mr. Unsworth, Manager of the Government Farm Cawnpor, for your information. We likewise enclose circular letter from the Director of Agriculture and Commerce N. W. P. recommending the adoption of the Mills, an extract from Mr, Wyer's, Assistant Settlement Officer Moradabad, in which he reports favourably on its working, directions for working the mill and a photograph giving a view of it on both sides.

We have only to add that the demand for these mills has been yearly increasing and in this district (Shahabad) they have been almost universally adopted by the cultivators completely superseeding old "Kolu." Sugar made from juice expressed by the mill sells at the present bazar rate at 18 seers per rupee as against 20 seers the price of that made in the ordinary way from the old Kolu. Last year between 900 and 1000 were sold.

The price of the mill is Rs. 80 delivered at Beheea Station.

Yours truly,
THOMSON AND MYLNE.

The mill consists of two vertical rollers fixed upon a wooden stand, and has the merit of being portable and easily carried from one field to another. The following directions are given for the working of the mills :

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
WORKING OF THE TWO-ROLLERS' SUGARCANE
MILLS

The following are directions for working the mill, but, as we have already stated, we find that by far the best method of getting them satisfactorily started in any new locality, so as to obtain the best results, is to send a man, who remains a few days to see the mills set to work, and to put the people in the way of managing them properly, and avoiding those blunders which at the outset they are otherwise almost certain to make with any machinery :

1. The legs of the mill should be sunk into the ground a foot or so, arranging it so that the height of the lever will be adapted to the size of the bullock used.

2. In preparing the mill for work, see that the two end set screws are slack.

3. Let one or two men work the lever, and while this is being done, let a man sit down in front and observe if the rollers are working quite fair and parallel—if not, either the top or bottom screw should be slightly screwed up to make them so.

4. When it is found that the rollers are working fair insert a sugarcane, say in the upper hole the front board, and when it is half through, place another in the middle hole, and then in the bottom hole, and so on in rotation,—the two men still working the lever.

5. The squeezed cane should leave the rollers in three, four, or five pieces, but quite as dry as the stuff from the native *kollu*. If it is ejected in little bits, this indicates that the screws are too light; and, on the contrary, if the cane refuse is ejected in long pieces and too damp, the screw should be tightened a little.

6. When the screws are properly set (neither too tight nor too slack) the bullock may be attached to the lever: but the setting of the machine should be done with men working the lever.

By this means the force to be exerted by the bullock is ascertained and regulated, as a carter tries the load on his cart.

7. Oil the four bearings and pinion (or cog) wheels well with castor or other suitable oil, but not using too much. This should be repeated as often as necessary—to prevent wearing of the parts when the mill is in full work, three or four times a day.

8. The mill should be cleaned at least once a week. This is done by unscrewing the two top bolts only, and removing the top beam by lifting it out of its place, when the rollers can be taken out and the bearings and pinions properly cleaned and examined.

9. The mill is worked twelve hours a day with a relay of bullocks. It will press two acres per month, and working it longer, as the people hereabouts generally do, it presses more in proportion.

10. On the understanding that the actual expense incurred for rail fares and wages to the men will be paid, we are prepared to send with the first mills that go to any district men who can show how they are worked and how the best results can be got from them. This we find to be the most satisfactory way of getting them properly started in any new locality.

11. The mill is found to press more clearly and satisfactorily than the *kollu* formerly in use in this district, and gives a better quality of *gur*, which both sells more readily and commands a higher price than what is got from the old machine.

12. We have had valuations by the Calcutta brokers and actual sales made there which confirm the local opinion.

Those, who have seen the working of the mill describe it to be cheap, strong, portable, and economical of labour. If ryots cannot afford the capital for the purchase of the mill, well-to-do middle men may purchase it and let it on hire. It will prove a profitable speculation.

THE FOLLOWING is our Rice Report corrected up to last evening :

Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta.

	Maunds.
Baliaghata	300,000
Chetla, Tallygunge, and Watgunge	200,000
Burrobazar, and Hatkola	150,000
Koomartolee, and Pathooriaghata	250,000
Wooltadanga	50,000
In boats afloat	250,000
Total	1,200,000

Quotations.

		Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Kazla	from	2-14	to	3-2
Kheari	,,	3-0	,,	3-4
Roymoongi	,,	13-8	,,	3-10
Soloi	,,	3-12	,,	3-14
Moonghy	,,	3-13	,,	4-1
Ballam	,,	3-12	,,	4-4
Rarree	,,	3-4	,,	3-10
Ghatal Midnapore &c.,	,,	2-13	,,	3-2
Arrivals	,,	40,000 to	50,000	Mds.
Deliveries	,,	3 ,000 ,,	40,000	do.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs	As.	P.
F. R. Chinnaswamy Esq., Trichinopoly	13	4	0
Secretary Chundowsi Reading Club	10	0	0
Moulvi Faizur Rahoman, Narengom	3	4	0
J. O. Pires Esq, Shahabad	13	4	0
C. Visvanadhum Moodeliar Esq., Naya Doomka	6	10	0
Secretary Chinsurah Public Library	13	4	0
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	11	12	6
Gobind Moreswar Esq., Relaspore	13	4	0
Baboo Kallycanund Roy, Soobornopore	5	0	0
,, Rajkristo Ghosal, Allygarh	13	4	0
,, Rao Mooralee Dhur, Arrungabad	35	4	0
,, Poorendra Deb Roy, Bansbariah	13	4	0
,, Kylash Chunder Chowdry, Baleechuck	13	4	0
,, Ombicca Churn Roy Chowdry, Jessore	26	8	0
,, Kissoreelal Roy, Bogra	1	0	0
,, Deo Coonar Singh, Bogra	6	10	0
,, Ramanath Banerjee, Durbhanga	10	0	0
,, Johoreelal Chowdry, Ramnagar	13	4	0
,, Bepinbehary Mookerjee, Mymensingh	14	4	0
,, Nilmohun Mookerjee, Banka	4	0	0
,, Sreeram Chatterjee, Saknara	6	10	0
,, Satcnory Nundi, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Kally Nath Banerjee, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Judoo Nath Tarufdar, Debrooghur	13	4	0
,, Ombica Churn Chatterjee, Kharuckpore	6	10	0
,, Harry Nath Singh, Halulia	6	10	0

Correspondence.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT OF THE *PIONEER*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I am afraid you have delayed too long in giving a public recognition to this gentleman's unquestionable claims to notoriety. His undignified English, his supercilious cynicism, his sickly Byronism, his supreme contempt for the Natives of this country, have not certainly failed to attract public attention from time to time. But with all the attention we have been able to bestow upon his literary performances the only definite conclusion at which we have been able to arrive concerning himself is that he is altogether a most enigmatic individual. A careful study of his letters has convinced me that he has a pretty fair acquaintance with the lighter form of English literature, specially of English Periodical Literature. I am quite sure he has read some of Tennyson's Poems, and has dipped into the popular Novels of the day. It is a marvel, therefore, that even in his most elaborately constructed sentences he should now and again sin against some of the primary rules of English Syntax, for example in the *Pioneer* of the 26th April, 1877, in the letter dated Calcutta the 23rd April we read the following : "Such portion of the liberties of Her Majesty's Imperial Majesty's liege subjects as *have* been ruthlessly appropriated by a perverse Government in the passing of the Presidency Magistrates' Act *has* been made the subject of an indignant mass meeting at the Town Hall." The Italics are mine, and that in his efforts at fine writing he should so recklessly overstep the bounds of the sublime. His sentiments, like his language, surprise us by their unexpected incongruities. His reiterated expressions of contempt towards the "natives" irresistibly lead me to the inference that there is no tincture of Asiatic blood in his veins. But he betrays not unfrequently an illiberality of thought, a readiness to take undue advantage of the anonymous character of his letters, a total absence of all nobility of spirit, which one could not reasonably expect in a true born Englishman. He affects a Werther-like indifference to the petty vanities of the world,—offices, emoluments, secular distinctions. He goes into fits over the death of a dog, and seems scornfully to smile on the trivial pursuits of hungry place-seekers. I, therefore, sometimes feel inclined to believe that the *Pioneer* has got a very ascetic for its Calcutta correspondent. But it is not very long before we perceive how sadly poor is our knowledge of human nature. For this same person whom who we had but a few days ago mistaken for a pious recluse given only to Sublime Meditation is presently seen to possess as lively an interest in ordinary mundane transactions, as eager an anxiety to show off legal learning, as captious and irritable a temper as ever a briefless barrister had the misfortune to be credited with. He delights to remind us very requently that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea has been "turned out of the Civil Service." He dwells with peculiar satisfaction upon the failing of Police Magistrates, especially if these Magistrates happen to belong to that ill-fated class—the Natives. And he is never tired of proclaiming in unequivocal terms that whatever else he may be, he is at any rate not a native. One incongruity yet remains. His opinions are expressed with an air of pleasant freedom about them. There is a devil-may-care sound in his utterances, which would lead one to think that the world goes smoothly with him, that he has got all that he wants and is happy. Yet such a supposition is negatived by the extremely splenetic nature of some of his observations. A man in comfortable circumstances would have an exceptionally sweet temper and would not, unless urged by dire necessity, say hard things of any man, even a native. Altogether, we must say, the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer* is a most enigmatic individual.

We had well nigh lost all hope of knowing anything about the character or the position in life—social or official—of this eccentric gentleman, when suddenly a letter of his which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 27th ultimo relieved us of all doubt in regard to one of the thousand alternatives with which we used sometimes to trouble ourselves. It is quite clear now from that letter that he cannot be a Member of the Bar. If he were one, he could not, with all his eccentricities, so far forget himself as to speak of Mr. Mano Mohan Ghose and Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose in the terms he has done. The former is the gentleman who sought leave to move the High Court in arrest of the sentence upon Janokee Nath Roy ; and the latter is the gentleman who made the affidavit. When, therefore, we read in the *Pioneer* that "a native barrister had the effrontery to move &c. upon the affidavit of another native barrister," we feel that the man who uses these expressions of studied contempt cannot be a barrister himself. A barrister would have known that Mr. Mano Mohan Ghose is a gentleman of as great an ability, as large an experience, as high a character as any in the Calcutta Bar ; and that there are scarcely half-a-dozen barristers in India with higher academic distinctions than Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose. But whatever the writer of the letter may be—barrister or no-barrister—we cannot forgive the insolent tone of his remarks. His suppressing the names and describing well-known men as "native barristers" points to a latent belief in his mind that if the names were given, they would speak for themselves, and his coarse sarcasm lose its venom. Natives they certainly are, and they are not, we venture to think, ashamed of that fact. And whether there was any "effrontery" in the course they adopted in the case of Janokey Nath Roy is a matter of opinion. There is, therefore, nothing in the letter of the remark that is open to the slightest objection. It is the tone and the spirit of the remark, which I do not hesitate to characterise as studiously offensive, that I feel it our duty to protest against. There is nothing remarkable at the present day in a wholesale denunciation of the Natives and of everything that belongs to them and is associated with them. But to capriciously single out and insult, under cover of anonymousness, the best and brightest characters of the Native Community, is a proceeding which ought not to be silently suffered to come into vogue.

The Calcutta Correspondent of "The *Pioneer*" has long been known only as a somewhat whimsical person. But of late he has begun to show himself in aspects which are of far greater concern to the public than mere individual idiosyncrasies. His claims to notoriety are overwhelming ; and I feel I have done no more than an act of justice by devoting these lines to the discussion of his incongruous attributes. He is really an enigma, and I am happy we are at last on the way to a solution. He cannot be a barrister ; and a few such negative discoveries are sure to land us upon the truth.

Yours faithfully,
LEX.

UNDER-VALUATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—Considering publicity as the best means for the ventilation of a public question I have recourse to your valuable paper to report to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the irregularities in connection with the proceedings for granting letters of administration &c., certificates, probates, and to suggest the framing of rules for putting a stop to the irregularities.

There are regulations and acts for punishing offenders who attempt to cheat or defraud the Government of Stamp duties. In many cases the estates are not properly valued in obtaining probates &c. It has been on one occasion that a widow of an opulent deceased person has obtained a certificate greatly undervaluing her husband's estates. I made a verified application to the Board of Revenue accompanied with documentary evidence and undertaking to adduce necessary testimonies to prove the undervaluation. The Secretary of the Board expressed his satisfaction for the information given and promised to inform me when I am required, but more than a year has passed and no steps have been as yet taken. I have also applied to the Secretary of the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department for the prompt investigation of the case, but no reply was received. If my application be investigated it will bring to light the malpractices in regard to the Government Court Fee Stamp.

28 *September* 1877,
78 *Hurry Ghoses Street, Hogulcoorah, Calcutta.*

Yours Obediently
TRAN NATH CHATTERJEE

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In your issue of the 17th instant you have repeatedly and very ably advocated the practice of economy by our Government; and you have gone so far as to suggest that the military charges may, with very great advantage, be curtailed. You have added that "there is room for retrenchment in *other* department of the State." I fully concur with you in saying that the economical management of the military department alone can save enough for the present need. But before we hope to see our Government adopt this policy, I beg to call your attention for a while to the state of affairs around us. *Firstly*, our Government is determined upon the armed occupation of Quetta. Without bringing to question the soundness of this policy, I can safely say that we cannot expect to see any change in it, as we understand that this "Asiatic imbroglio was his (Lord Salisbury's) personal policy;" and so our Viceroy will not act against it. This necessarily involves our Government into fresh, uncalled-for additional military charges. *Secondly*, the frontier disturbances, together with the murder lately committed at Quetta are said to have been assuming a political appearance, the Sheriff if not the Khan himself being supposed to lie at the root of it. And also all the bordering Sardar's are said to have been countenancing this movement in Khelat, this requires armed readiness in the Panjab ; and necessarily therefore, the Government cannot incur the displeasure of the officers of the said department, by introducing any change of reform at this moment. *Thirdly*, not a day passes but it brings some fresh news of hostile preparation on the part of the Ameer of Cabul, a country where *Jehad* is the order of the day ; and the chief has already declared that so long as the English occupy Quetta, he is not friendly towards them. *Fourthly*, the aggressive policy of Russia in Central Asia, has been watchfully looked at by our Government, which (though whimsical and ungrounded, the conclusion arrived at by our Government) has been able to create consternation in them ; and what is still more wonderful, some one of you editors have heard "from good authority that within the last two or three weeks a very bulky dispatch has been received by the Foreign Office minutely detailing all the plans of the Home Government as to how and where Russia is to be attacked on the frontier;" of course "in case of war being declared by the ministry against her." Thus our Government should be all on their tiptoe awaiting the orders of the ministry. In case this turns out to be true, our Government will be put to greater pecuniary difficulties for you may be sure that if so, the Indian Government shall have the whole burden thrown on its shoulders, as was the case in the late Persian and Chinese Wars.

Now, Mr. editor, though our Government and our Government only are the cause of all these fears and expected pecuniary and other embarrassments, the first is a fact that admits of no doubt ; and I am afraid the second and the third are also facts ; but I wish the fourth is not. Without entering into a discussion, I would like to say, that the present disposition of our Government, the concentration of forces in the Panjab, the actual occupation of Quetta, the fear that the reverses the Russians have met with in Turkey may involve Germany and Austria, and also England into the

war, and many more, will rather have us believe that our advice will not be attended to, at least, as regards the military department.

Again, our Government must have been at considerable labour and anxiety in order to remove the financial difficulties of the country (and would you ask me why? after you have heard so much of long debates in Parliament about the tariff question?) Would you still try to entangle our Government into greater and additional financial complications? I wish you would not; because I am all but sure that the Government wont condescend to listen to your advice, howsoever it may be justified by reason and argument.

If you still persist in your policy of economy, I assure you our Government are determined upon taxing the people in spite of all your cry against it; and the present behaviour of our Government in paving their way to that end will justify me in so saying; yea more, our Viceroy has almost indicated his verdict.

Here I hope I have been able to persuade you to give your point up. If not I yield to you. I accordingly suppose our Government will try to substitute economy for taxation. Now that I am on your side, you should allow me a share of the credit of suggesting one "other" department where they can without any difficulty or danger, enforce economy, and that too with a good bargain. I accordingly suggest that the education department be the field of action. Let the few remaining colleges of the N. W. P., and the district colleges of Bengal (the Presidency College may or may not; for those that like to benefit themselves by high education cannot afford to read there), and some of the colleges of the two sister presidencies be chopped off. Thus the Government will be able to save full *Two* thousand rupees per month for each college; and that's a good round sum indeed. Also they shall not, for some years, fall in scarcity of *Keranis*, as there is already a considerable number of them yet in the stock. At the same time they shall not be hampered by applications from all sides. Thus I have come to a conclusion. You, together with my countrymen shall have to thank me for the services I have voluntarily done to the country, by my timely suggestion. And last of all I hope you will kindly publish my letter in your next issue.

Yours &c.,
A.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 3, 1877.

GENERAL.—Captain C. H. Garbett, Assistant Commissioner of Lohardugga, to officiate until further orders as Deputy Commissioner of that district.

Baboo Shosi Bhusan Dutt Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah to have charge of the Muddehpoora division Bhugulpore.

Baboo Hurry Churn Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Muddepoora to have charge of the Banka division, Bhugulpore.

Major E. Y. Walcott Assistant Commissioner First Grade, is posted temporarily to Lohardugga from the date he will be relieved of his present duties.

Baboo Ishree Pershad Sub-Deputy Collector, Bettiah in Chumparun, obtained leave for two months.

Mr. H. B. Simson C. S. obtained subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose Fourth Special Commissioner under Chota Nagpore Tenure's Act having resumed charge of his duties the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled. This cancels the orders of the 30th August 1877.

Baboo Baroda Kant Mozoomdar Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Sixth Grade is promoted to the Fifth Grade.

Baboo Bejoy Kissen Bose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Seventh Grade is promoted to the Sixth Grade.

Mr. Thomas Mohendro Lal Bose Special Sub-Registrar Jessore to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Seventh Grade and is posted to the district of Jessore.

Baboo Issur Chunder Mozumdar Sub-Deputy Collector Dinagepore, obtained leave for three months.

Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Moonsheegunge Dacca, obtained leave for one month and sixteen days, in addition to that granted to him under Chief Commissioners orders.

The District Judge of the 24 Perghs. is appointed to perform the functions of a Judge in Calcutta for disposing of cases of land acquisition.

Mr. E. A. Bradbury C.S. reported his departure from India on 19th September last.

Mr. R. Cornish Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mozufferpore, transferred to Darjeeling for employment at Dhumsong.

Mr. W. Larminie Magistrate and Collector Bankoora to act as Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. H. Savage Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector Raneegunge, Burdwan, to act as Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah.

Mr. Anandram Barooah Assistant Magistrate and Collector Burdwan to have charge of the Raneegunge division of that district temporarily.

Mr. C. B. Garrett District and Sessions Judge Dacca obtained leave for thirtyone- days.

Mr. R. M. Towers Officiating District and Sessions Judge Nuddea to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to grant extensions of leave to the following officers.

Mr. W. H. Verner fourteen day's furlough.
" R. F. Rampini twelve months, "
" J. S. Drummond three month's on sick certificate;

POLICE.—The orders of the 16th August 1877, promoting Mr. W. D. Pratt to the Third Grade District Superintendent of Police are cancelled.

Mr. Pratt will continue to act in the Third Grade of District Superintendent of Police and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

In supercession to the orders of the 16th August 1877 Mr. M. B. Rochfort is placed in the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police and is posted to Backergunge. He will act however in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendent of Police until further orders.

REGISTRATION.—The Sub-divisional Officer Jehanabad Burdwan to be Sub-Registrar of that place.

Baboo Bykant Chunder Gupta to have temporary charge of the Office of the Rural Sub-Registrar of Backergunge.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Nobin Chunder Ghose to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Julpigoree;

Assistant Surgeon Soosee Coomar Mookerjee, Chupra Charitable Dispensary obtained leave for three months in addition to his previous one.

Mr C. H. Wood Professor of Chemistry Medical College and Chemical Examiner to Government obtained special leave for six months.

JUDICIAL.—The Moonsif of Dantoon, Midnapore, to be also Additional Moonsif of Tumlook and Contai.

Baboo Sreenath Roy Officiating Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Jessore, vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Serajgunge, Pubna vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Bose Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Maldah, vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Thomas Mohendralal Bose is vested with the powers of the Magistrate's of the Third Class.

Baboo Sheonundon Lall Sub-Deputy Collector Sewan, Sarun vested with the Third Class Magistrate's powers.

Baboo Sitikant Mullick to officiate as Moonsif of Cutwa, Burdwan, until further orders.

Baboo Ramdoyal Ghose Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, transferred to Bishenpore, West-Burdwan.

Baboo Grish Chunder Chowdry Officiating Subordinate Judge of of Sarun, to be Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Sushee Bhusun Chatterjee, Officiating Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, during the absence, on duty of Baboo Grish Chunder Chowdry.

Baboo Shosee Bhusun Chatterjee is vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for the trial of suits cognizable up to the amount of 50 Rs. at Diamond Harbour.

Baboo Joygopal Bose Moonsif of Rampore Hat Moorsheedabad obtained privilege leave of absence for the ensuring Dusserah vacation.

Baboo Khetternath Bose Second Moonsif of Burdwan obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty days during the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Advertisements.

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Act X. Limitation Act XV Registration Act III with Copious Notes on each Book with Rulings of the High Court of different Presidencies, and Index, the Specific Relief Act I of 1877, Mofussil Small Cause Court Act XI of 1865, Indian Majority Act IX of 1875, in one vol by Asutosh Biswas, M.A.B.L. Rs 4-8 by post 4-14.

SREENATH BANERJEE AND BROTHERS,
Boloram Bose's Lane, *Bhowanipore*.

NOTICE.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office up to 3 o' clock P. M. of Saturday the 27th instant for the Lighting of the Sub-division of Serampore—from Chathra to Kannagur,—from the 1st April to the 30th September 1878, with American Kerosene Oil of the first quality.

2. The lamps in use are of No. 2 size, and must be kept burning as bright as possible—the oil, wick and labor being supplied by the contractor—from dusk till dawn on every night except those on which there is sufficient moonlight, to wit, the tenth to the seventeenth day of the Moon.

3. The Tender should state the rate per lamp per month, and the party whose tender is accepted must deposit Government Paper or Currency Notes for Rupees Five hundred by way of security for the due performance of his contract.

4. The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Serampore Municipality / *The 1st October* 1877. — A. H HAGGARD. *Chairman.*

NOTIFICATION.

Sealed Schedule tenders for the execution of the undermentioned works in the Tipperah District will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Thursday the 1st November 1877, when they will be opened in the presence of such parties tendering as may be present on the occasion.—

Each tender must be accompanied by the right halves of currency notes to the value of Rs 200 as earnest money. Tenders must be on the printed forms generally used in the Public Works Department, which can be had in any Executive Engineer's Office in Bengal and also in this office on payment of Rupee 1 for each copy.

For further particulars apply to the District Engineer of Tipperah. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WORKS TO BE EXECUTED.

Earth work including Turfing and Brick work and soorkee plastering of culverts on the Brahminbariah Kali Bazar and Sarail Roads and also various sorts of work connected with the Roads canals &c. under the supervision of the Committee.

Tipperah District Road Cess Office. 28th September 1877. — N. S ALEXANDER, *Chairman District Road Cess Committee, Tipperah.*

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day at 3 P. M.

1. To confirm the Proceedings of the Committees of Commissioners in Meeting.
2. The Chairman to move the election of Mr. Phipson, Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, Baboo Gonesh Chunder Chunder and Baboo Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee, as members of the Water Supply Committee.
3. Statement of Accounts for the month of July 1877.
4. The Chairman to lay on the Table Memo. by Health Officer submitting vital statistics for the month of August 1877.

At the close of the business, a Special Meeting will be held under Acts II of 1872 and 1875.

1. To confirm Resolutions passed by the Committee at an inspection, held on the 29th September, with reference to applications in connection with certain Jute Ware houses in Calcutta.
2. The Chairman to move the election of Baboo Kally Nath Mitter and Baboo Gopal Lall Mitter, as members of the Jute Committee.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

JODU NATH MOOKERJEE, L.M.S.,

Author of the well-known "Dhatri Shikha" (Guide to Dhaees or Native Midwives).

Who during a period of twelve years has made Midwifery and Diseases of Women and of Children his special study.

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IMPORTERS OF

SCALES, WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING MACHINES.

Highly finished Patent Agate Beams with Pans and Chain No. 920.

24	30 inch Beams no stands.
Rs. 80	150 each.

24-inch will weigh 2,000 tolas | 30inch will weigh 5,000 tolas

AGATE SCALES No. 928.

26	30 inch Beams, no stands.
80	150 each,

AGATE SCALES ON STANDS No. 928.

20	22	24	26	28 inch Beams.
Rs. 70	86	102	120	150 each.

AGATE SCALES.

	10	12	14	16	18	20	24-inch Beams,
No. 924	31	39	..	...	..	...	... each.
No. 927	...	...	45	55	65	78	110
No. 940	...	12	13	15	...	...	...

Fine Gold Standard Scales and best Boxwood Beams No. 877½

WITH WEIGHTS COMPLETE ON MAHOGANY BOXES.

To weigh 20	30	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down.
Rs. 24-8	31	40	50	60	72	85

Flat Brass weights for weighing silver.

TESTED AND STAMPED AT THE CALCUTTA MINT.

20	50	100	150	200	250 tolas down.
1-8, 3	13	22	3 0	37	each,

BRASS BELL WEIGHTS.

250	500	1,000 Tolas.
Rs. 18	32	57 each.

Copper money shovels Steel tipt'd Rs. 8 0 0 each.
Sovereign Scales No. 903 ... Rs. 12 14 0 each.
Diamond Scales ... ... Rs. 40 0 0 each.

LETTER BALANCES.

No. 360	16 oz	40	Totals Rs.	18 each.
,, 370	16 oz	4	,, ,,	25 ,,
,, 371	2 oz	8	,, ..	14-8 ,,
	2 oz	8	,, ,,	18 ,,
	4 oz	8	,, ,,	20 ,,
	8 oz	16	,, ,,	24 ,,
	16 oz	20	,, ,,	32 ,,
	16 oz	32	,, ,,	34 ,,

Jockey Balances, Tripod and N. 2 Chair Rs. 165.

Weighing Chairs with improved Circular, Balances and Frames to weigh 24 stone, and lbs, 336 × ¼ .... .. Rs. 175

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

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1877.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount already advertised ...	49,527	0	3
Offertory collection at Hazaribagh, per Colonel Boddam ...	140	0	0
Little Lizzi ...	5	0	0
Dr. Rivers ...	10	0	0
Naldanga Wards Estate ...	1,000	0	0
Chackdighi, ditto ...	500	0	0
Tahispore, ditto, Senior Branch ...	500	0	0
Goberdanga, ditto ...	250	0	0
Paikpara ditto ...	300	0	0
E. T. Roberts, Esq. ...	100	0	0
R. V. Boyle, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Native Gentlemen of Julpigoree ...	200	0	0
Colonel C. M. Young, Barrackpore ...	200	0	0
P. J. N. ...	5	0	0
Baboo Sham Chaund Mittra ...	100	0	0
Collection at Baptist Chapel, Dum-Dum, and a Gold Cross ...	52	4	0
J. O. ...	10	0	0
The Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell ...	500	0	0
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Messrs. B. Smyth, & Co. 100 0 0			
„ Nicholls, & Co. ... 50 0 0			
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Colonel A. Paterson ...	100	0	0
Baboo Callykissen Tagore ...	500	0	0
„ Joygopal and Boykunt Nath Sen	25	0	0
„ Boolie Chand Singh ...	50	0	0
„ Madhub Kissen Sett ...	25	0	0
„ Nobin Chunder Boral ...	50	0	0
„ Dwarkanath and Sreegopal Mullick ...	200	0	0
Nundlal Bose ...	25	0	0
„ Grish Chunder Ghose ...	50	0	0
„ DenoNath Mullick ...	50	0	0
„ Romanath Law ...	25	0	0
„ Sreenath Chunder ...	16	0	0
Womes Chunder Banerjee ...	25	0	0
Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, M.D. ...	16	0	0
Baboo Tariney Churn Banerjea ...	16	0	0
„ Kally Nath Mittra ...	16	0	0
„ Sreenath Das ...	16	0	0
„ Proboth Chunder Mullick ...	16	0	0
„ Sittanath Das ...	50	0	0
„ Sreenath Ghose ...	32	0	0
„ Gobind Chunder Dutt, Dacca ...	100	0	0
„ Shama Churn Sircar ...	15	0	0
„ Shamlal Dutt ...	16	0	0
„ Modoosoodon Dut ...	16	0	0
„ Dijendronath Tagore ...	400	0	0
E. Eales Esq. ...	50	0	0
Per Revd. J. P. Ashton.			
A. friend ... 5 0 0			
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Conductor Marshall „ ... 5 0 0			
Mr. M. Nicholas „ ... 5 0 0			
„ Judge „ .. 5 0 0			
„ Edmunds „ ... 5 0 0			
„ Halliday „ .. 10 0 0			
A. B. Sampson Esq., Simla 100 0 0			
T. Baily Esq., Agra ... 70 0 0			
Sums under 5 Rs. ... 21 0 9			
	394	4	3
R. H. Wilson Esq., 2nd monthly subscription ...	50	0	0
Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt, Dacca...	100	0	0
The Hon'ble H. Bell ...	100	0	0
Raneegunge Relief Committee ...	1,000	0	0
J. C. Lees Esq., ...	25	0	0
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. ...	500	0	0
The Right Revd., the Lord Bishop of Calcutta ...	1,000	0	0
"Christian" Ayah ...	1	0	0
Setab Chund Nahar, Azimgunge ...	100	0	0
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His Highness the Moha Rawal Odoy Sing, ...	200 0 0	„	.....	Purtubgurh, Odeypore.
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Rajah Horendra Krishna, Bahadoor, ...	100 0 0	„	.....	„
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Khonker Mahomed Boodhoo Meah, ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	Rajshashye.
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Koomar Jogendronath Ray, ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	Nattore, Rajshahye.
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„ Lokenath Mullick, ...	500 0 0	.....	.....	„
„ Gopaul Chunder Ghose, ...	200 0 0	„	.....	„
„ Sumbhoo Nath Mullick, ...	100 0 0	„	.....	Allumbazar.
Rajah Boroda Cant Roy, ...	200 0 0	.....	.....	Calcutta.
Baboo Bhoopendro Narain Dutt, ...	100 0 0	.....	.....	Mozilpore.
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„ Kessub Chunder Banerjee, ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	Shawshan.
„ Kalee Kristo Pramanick, ...	500 0 0	„	.....	Calcutta.
„ Gobind Chunder Dutt, Zemindar, ...	200 0 0	„	.....	
„ Jogendro Nath Mullick. ...	100 0 0	.....	.....	„
Mahamed Rushed Khan Bahadoor, ...	50 0 0	„	.....	Rajshahye.
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„ Surgeon Rai Kanye Laul Dey, Bahadoor,	100	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Lal Madhub Mookerjee	100	0	0	„	.....	„
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„ Surgeon Dino Bundhoo Dutt,	40	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Tariney Churn Paul,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Chunder Coomar Gupto,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Abdoor Razzack,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Aushoke Krishna Shaha,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Dorga Dass Bhuttacharjee,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Tarieney Churn Base,	30	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Kenneth Charles Raha,	50	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Amerto Laul Bhuttacharjee	20	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Koylash Chunder Bose,	20	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Dino Nath Mitter	20	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Surgeon Jogendro Nath Ghose,	20	0	0	„	.....	„
Mr. Apothecary J. Hamilton	50	0	0	„	.....	„
Assistant Apothecary Mr. Burgess,	20	0	0	„	.....	„
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Moharanee Sibesware Debi,	100	0	0	.....	.....	Nattore.
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„ Z. Vertannis	10	0	0	„	.....	„
Sreemutty Surnomee Dassee,	500	0	0	„	.....	„
Mrs. Rutlege,	5	0	0	„	.....	„
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„ Hy. Roberts,	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Swaries,	10	0	0	„	.....	„
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„ Hamilton,	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ T. C. Brown,	50	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Schorne,	20	0	0	„	.....	„
„ M. Zorab, Sir.,	25	0	0	„	.....	Ballygunge.
„ Reach,	10	0	0	„	.....	Calcutta.
Ramsokhi Devi of Putea,	50	0	0	.....	.....	Putea, Rajshahye.
Koilaseswari Devi of Mahadevpore,	100	0	0	.....	.....	Mahadebpore.
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„ Sree Nath Dutt,	50	0	0	.....	.....	„
„ Nogendro Nath Dutt,	40	0	0	.....	.....	„
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Rajah Horonath Rai, Bahadoor,	200	0	0	„	.....	Rajshahye.
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Kumar Keddar Narain Roy of Puttea,	50	0	0	„	.....	Putea, Rajshahye.
Baboo Annodo Mohun Moitro,	25	0	0	„	.....	Rajshahye.
„ Tara Nath Chowdhorry,	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Minor Gobind Ch. Sookul,	50	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Raj Coomar Sircar,	15	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Nilmadhub Roy, Moonsiff,	10	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Koylash Chunder Mookerjee,	5	0	0	„	.....	„
„ Kally Prossonno Chatterjee, Head Master, Dighaputhea School,	5	0	0	„	.....	„
Moonshee Fuzlee Rohomun of Nattore,	5	0	0	„	.....	„
Court of Wards per Taherpore State,	100	0	0	„	.....	Taherpore State.
Ismail Khan Mohamed,	50	0	0	„	.....	Calcutta.
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Hon'ble Nawab Meer Mohamed Ally,	100	0	0	.....	.....	Calcutta.
Baboo Kristo Dhone Dutt,	400	0	0	„	.....	„
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Saidpur, the 20th August 1877.

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